

DHOLPUR STATE

CENSUS REPORT OF 1911.



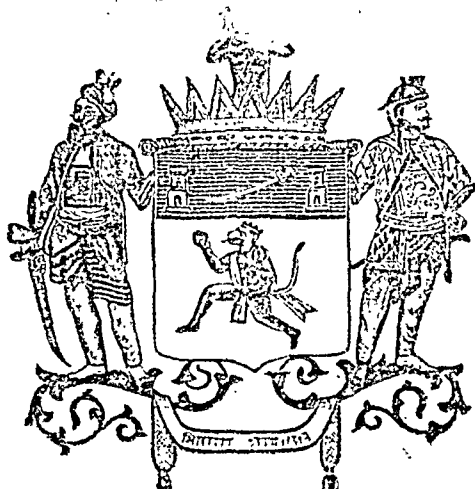
COMPILED BY

MUNSHI DINDYAL, B.A.,

DEPUTY CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT,

DHOLPUR STATE.

COMPLIMENTARY



DHOLPUR.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.

1913.

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT, DHOLPUR.

FROM

MUNSHI DINDYAL, B.A.,

Deputy Census Superintendent, of

DHOLPUR STATE.

TO

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

DHOLPUR STATE,

DHOLPUR.

Dated Dholpur the 14th April 1913.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit my report on the Census operations held in this State along with the Census of India of 1911.

The extract of letters attached herewith will show that the Report has received approbation of the Provincial Census Superintendent, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara on whose suggestions as approved by you it has been described as "compiled by me"

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DINDYAL, B.A.,

Deputy Census Superintendent.

*Extract Copy of letter No. 967 dated 9th December 1912, from Mr. E. H. Kealy,
Esquire, M.A., I.C.S. Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajputana
and Ajmer-Merwara, Mount Abu, to the Local Census
Superintendent Dholpur State.*

xx

xx

xx

So far as I have had time to study the report it appears to me to be an interesting and well written one and to do you credit. I would suggest for the Durbar's consideration that it be printed and published as it stands and that it should be described as "compiled by you."

*Copy of letter No. 1732 dated 29th January 1913 from Captain G. H.
Anderson, I.A., Superintendent, Dholpur State to the Deputy
Census Superintendent, Dholpur State.*

With reference to your letter No. 154 dated 22nd January 1913, requesting permission to print extract of the letter No. 967 dated the 29th December 1912, from the Provincial Census Superintendent, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, I have the honor to inform you that I have no objection with regard to its printing and publishing in the State Census Report.

C O N T E N T S.

PART I.	SUBJECT.	FROM PAGE.	To PAGE.
	General ... ..	... 1	
CHAPTER I	Distribution of the population	... 6	13
„ II	Movement of the population	... 13	15
„ III	Birth-place ... ..	... 15	18
„ IV	Religion ... ..	... 18	20
„ V	Age ... ..	... 21	24
„ VI	Sexes ... ..	... 24	25
„ VII	(a) Civil condition ... ..	... 25	27
	(b) Birth customs ... ..	... 27	...
	(c) Barrenness	} ... 28	29
	(d) Sex divination		
	(e) Seclusion of women at child birth		
	(f) Prohibited foods before and after child Birth	} ... 29	30
	(g) Disposal of dead child's body		
	(h) Treatment of women dying in child birth		
	(i) Naming and earboring ceremony		
	(j) Shaving ceremony		
	(k) Bismillah	} ... 30	31
	(l) Circumcision		
	(m) Superstition regarding the illness of children	} ... 31	36
	(n) Small-pox		
	(o) Terms of relationship		
„ VIII	Education ... ..	... 36	37
„ IX	Language ... ..	... 37	39
„ X	Infirmities ... ..	... 39	40
„ XI	Caste, Tribe or race ... ..	... 40	49
„ XII	Occupation ... ..	... 50	57
	Statement of Census expenditure	... ..	59

CONTENTS.

PART II.	SUBJECT.	FROM PAGE.	TO PAGE.
	Village Tables Registers ...	i	xx
Provincial Table I	Area and population of Tehsils etc. ...	1	3
„ II	Population of Tehsils by religion and educa- tion ...	5	9
Table I	Area, Houses and population ...	11	13
„ II	Variation in population since 1872 ...	15	18
„ III	Towns and Villages classified by population ...	19	21
„ IV	Towns classified by population variation since 1881 ...	23	25
„ V	Towns arranged territorially with popu- lation by religion ...	27	29
„ VI	Religion ...	31	33
„ VII	Part II (General Table) the population by age, sex and civil condition ...	35	40
„ VII	Part II General Table for all religions ...	41	43
„ VIII	Part I (General Table) education ...	45	46
„ „	Part II Education by Tehsils ...	47	48
„ „	Part III Education by Tehsils and Main Religions ...	49	51
„ IX	Education by selected Castes ...	53	61
„ X	Languages ...	63	71
„ XI	Birth place ...	73	83
„ XII	Part I General table infirmities ...	85	86
„ XII	Part II Infirmities by Tehsils and Sexes... ..	87	89
„ XIIA	Infirmities by castes tribes or races ...	91	94
„ XIII	Caste Tribe or race by Tehsil and Religions ...	95	127
„ XIV	Civil condition by age for selected castes ...	129	135
„ XV	Additional Rural and Urban ...	137	165
„ XVA	Occupation or means of livelihood ...	167	215
„ XVB	Compilation Register Subsidiary Occu- pations of rent receivers ...	217	219
„ XVB	Compilation Register Subsidiary Occu- pations of Field labourers and Farm servants ...	221	223
„ XVI	Compilation Register for Europeans and Eurasians only ...	225	227
„ XVII	Territorial distribution of the Christian population by sect and Race ...	229	231
„ XVIII	Christian by Race and Age ...	233	235
	Abstract of the Cattle Enumeration for 1910 of the Dholpur State ...	237	239

General.

This is the fourth Decennial Census in this State. The first and second taken in 1881 and 1891 were confined to the Enumeration stage only while in the third taken in 1901 the results were tabulated by the Abstraction office of the State at Bharatpur. In the present Census an effort has been made to print the results in the form of a State Census report.

The present Census was taken synchronously with that of the whole of India on the night of the 10th March 1911, and in all matters of procedure the provisions laid down in the Rajputana Provincial Census Code were strictly followed. A detailed account of the procedure adopted in this State is given in the Rajputana Provincial Census Code but briefly the salient facts connected with the operations are that on the recommendation of the Provincial Census Superintendent Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara a whole time Census Superintendent, Munshi Dindayal B. A. was appointed by the Durbar on 15th June 1910. He conducted the work throughout. The Census office was opened in June 1910 and the State village register was compiled in the form prescribed in the Provincial Census Code. With the consent of the Durbar, the administrative units *viz* the Tehsils were taken as Census charges and each Tehsildar was made a Charge Superintendent. Later on, in order to keep the Urban and Rural figures quite separately in each of the three towns of Gird, Rajakhera, and Bari a Naib Tehsildar was appointed as a Deputy Charge Superintendent. All these appointments were made under the direct orders of the Ijlas-Khas. With the help of the Charge Superintendents the Local Census Superintendent divided the villages of each charge into convenient blocks of 1 to 80 and grouped them into circles of 36 to 933 houses. Each block was kept under a Census official who was called an Enumerator. The Enumerators of one circle were to work under an Inspecting Officer who was called a Supervisor while the entire charge was put under the Tehsildar of the district who was made responsible for all the Census work of his district as a Charge Superintendent. A map was then prepared which with the village register was passed as approved when put to the Provincial Census Superintendent on his inspection tour to the State on 26th August 1910.

Circle lists giving names of villages of a circle with blocks of estimated number of houses and the names of the Enumerators who had to work in that block were then prepared and each Charge Superintendent was then supplied with copies of such circle lists and a piece of the map relating to his own charge.

A Census act making it incumbent on all persons to assist in the Census operations if called upon to do so was compiled and submitted to the Ijlas-Khas for approval. It received the approval of the Durbar on 10th October 1910 and was issued for the guidance of the public with the result that no difficulty much less any obstruction or opposition was experienced in the subsequent operations of the Census in the State.

Enumerators were selected from the literate classes of the population of the village or one adjacent to it which were mostly of the class of Banya who carried on trade in that village or the temple Pujaris as well as from among the village

Patwaries or School Masters, while the Supervisors were detailed from the subordinate State service of all ranks of the district in the Departments of Revenue, Judicial, Police and Education as well as private gentlemen especially in the towns who were selected after personal inspection as fit to hold such an important charge. In fact where available preference was always given to private over State Agency. Of 162 Supervisors 128 were officials and 34 non-officials. The whole of the Agency employed was unpaid.

A house for Census purposes was taken to be a place where people habitually lived or were likely to be found on the Census night.

In the Census code chapter VI a house is "The building or buildings or part of a building or hut occupied as a dwelling place by one commensal family" while a commensal family is meant to be a "group of persons including their resident dependents and servants, if any, who live together and use the same Chula." A Census definition of a house very nearly therefore corresponds with the definition of a family. By the 16th November 1910 all houses in the State were numbered. The figure by Tehsils as returned on 10th March 1911 is noted below:—

		Occupied houses.				
Gird—	Urban	...	...	4,580	...	Total
	Rural	...	...	10,591	...	...
	Nibrol	...	...	104	...	15,275
Rajakhera—	Rural	...	...	5,884	...	...
	Urban	...	...	1,388	...	7,272
Kollari—	Rural	...	...	9,164	...	9,164
Baseri—	Rural	...	...	9,819	...	9,819
Bari—	Urban	...	...	2,680	...	...
	Rural	...	...	8,593	...	11,273
Sirmathra—	Rural	...	...	3,996	...	3,996
						56,799

Cattle Enumeration.—The Durbar desired the Local Census Superintendent to enumerate the cattle in the State and with the consent of the Provincial Census Superintendent arrangements were therefore made to get this work done along with the house numbering. The parties engaged for house-numbering were given complete instructions to number the cattle and make a note of the cattle enumerated in the remarks column of the printed form of the house numbering. The work was undertaken and finished along with the house-numbering and a statement by Tehsils showing the number of the cattle enumerated was submitted for information to the Ijlas-Khas. To complete the record a copy of this statement is also appended to this report.

Preliminary Enumeration.—When all the houses were numbered the Subordinate Census staff was given due training in filling in the necessary particulars in the Census schedules. The Supervisors were for this purpose called to their Head Quarters by the Charge Superintendents who then in their turn prepared their gang of Enumerators. The Charge Superintendents were then asked to fix a few centres within the limits of their districts and to examine the gangs of Enumerators by causing them to actually fill in one or two Schedules in their presence. The Local Census Superintendent who remained throughout on tour took every opportunity of calling as many of the Census staff as could conveniently be brought to him and satisfied himself as to the capability of the staff doing the work.

The information to be recorded included, name, religion, sex, civil conditions, age, caste, occupation, birth-place, mother tongue, literacy or illiteracy, knowledge of English and certain infirmities.

The preliminary records were commenced both for (1) Rural and (2) Urban areas on the 1st February 1911 at first in manuscript registers and finished by the 12th February 1911. But the checking and fair copying on printed forms, took another fortnight and the work was complete on the 26th February 1911.

The Final Census.— These records were finally checked and corrected for new comers and newly born children on the evening of 10th March 1911. The entries of absentees and those who had died were struck off. The work was commenced throughout the State at about 7 P. M. with the exception of the Dang villages where owing to the houses being scattered over a large forest and mountainous area and danger from wild animals work could not be done in the night.

A proclamation by beat of drum was under the orders of the Ijlas-Khas issued one day before the final check, asking people to stay awake with a light burning till the Enumerators had visited them and as it was the people very loyally responded to this call and the Enumerators had no difficulty in going round their respective beats.

The Provisional Totals.— Immediately after the final check the Enumerators had to meet their Supervisors at places which the Local Census Superintendent in consultation with the Charge Superintendents had fixed for them. The Local Census Superintendent had also obtained orders of the Ijlas-Khas to arrange with the Zemindars and other local leading men to help the Enumerators on the Census night for their escort to their Supervisors in time.

In order to collect information from all quarters at one and the same time the specially remote area of Tehsil Baseri was divided into three divisions *viz* Biloni, Angai and Baseri. Supervisors of the first division were to send their totals to Sirmathra while a Naib Tehsildar was specially deputed to Angai to submit the totals of his division to Bari. The Head Quarters of the Tehsils were connected with the Head quarter of the State by Sawars who were posted at a distance of 5 miles each. Under this arrangement the provisional totals reached the Local Census Superintendent on the 11th March 1911. The different districts vied with each other for the honor of placing the totals earliest in the hands of the local Census Superintendent and Rajakhera stood first in the race followed by Baseri, Sirmathra, Bari, Kolari and Gird. The arrangements were so complete that but

for the carelessness of one or two Supervisors in Tehsils Gird and Kolari the Provisional totals would have been telegraphed by 11 A. M. which however were wired to the Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana and the Provincial Census Superintendent Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara in the evening and Dholpur therefore stood seventh among the other Rajputana States. It is however very satisfactory to note that the Provisional totals including figures for Nibrol differed with the final totals only by 17 which fact reflects great credit on the care bestowed by the Census staff in securing accuracy in the totals.

Abstraction office at Bharatpur.—The Charge Superintendents had instructions to collect and despatch to the Head office at Dholpur all the Enumeration books duly checked and serially arranged with the least possible delay and all these were therefore received in the office of the Local Census Superintendent by the 18th March 1911,

An Inspector and a Record-keeper appointed beforehand were sent in advance to Bharatpur to receive the records and to arrange them in the rooms which were reserved for Dholpur by the Local Census Superintendent Bharatpur.

The Local Census Superintendent who was henceforth designated as Deputy Census Superintendent with his Census staff reached Bharatpur on the 20th March 1911 and the work was started on the following morning.

Here the various particulars recorded in the Schedules were transformed into the Final Tables which involved three processes:—Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.

The first process viz the Abstraction was previous to 1901 done on "tick" system. For each table a separate abstraction sheet divided by rules in spaces corresponding to the heading of the table concerned was used and a tick was made in the appropriate column corresponding to each entry therein.

When the whole book had been abstracted the ticks were counted and the figures thus obtained were added up for the Census units. In 1901 this system was abandoned and a slip or a card system was invented. The same system with certain improvements was used in the present Census. Only one slip measuring 2 inches by 4½ inches was prepared for each individual. For the particulars to be posted on to the slips the heading of the Census schedules were printed in brief on one side. The work was further facilitated by the printing of symbols and the use of different colours for different religions. This obviated the necessity of making any entry for religion, sex and civil conditions and the use of certain abbreviations such as,

(1) In all columns which were empty	...	...	—
(2) Infant	...	...	0
(3) Brahman	...	...	Br. ब्र
(4) Rajput	...	...	R. र
(5) Gujar	...	...	G. ग
(6) Jat	...	...	J. जा
(7) Mena	...	...	M. मी

(8) Agricultural land rent receiver	...	A. L. R. कः लः लः
(9) Cultivator land rent payer	...	A. L. P. कः लः दः
(10) Helpers in agriculture	...	A. H. कः मः
(11) Persons born in Dholpur State	...	√
(12) Hindi	...	H. ह
(13) Urdu	...	U. उ
(14) Literate	...	L. प
(15) Illiterate	...	×
(16) Literate in English	...	E. अं
(17) For Dholpuri a dialect commonly spoken by the people of Dholpur (as sanctioned by the Provincial Census Superintendent)	...	Dh. घ.

further reduced the work of the copyist. After the copying of the entries of the schedules on to the slips they were sorted for all the final Tables. Each sorter for this purpose was supplied with a set of pigeon-holes who had sorted the slips by labelling the holes according to the printed instructions supplied by the Provincial Census Superintendent. When the sorting for one table was complete the slips in each pigeon-hole were counted and tied in a bundle of one hundred each and the result noted in a form which was called "Sorter's ticket." The figures of the sorters tickets were then posted in the compilation register and added up to obtain the total for a district.

The slip copying was commenced on the 21st March and finished on the 22nd April 1911. Excluding Sundays and the days of mourning in which owing to the regrettable incidence of the demise of Captain His Highness the Maharaj Rana Ram Singh Bahadur K. C. I. E. the office had to be closed, the actual number of days taken in the slip copying work were only 27.

Sorting & compilation.—Sorting and compilation were done side by side and 18 Tables with Supplements were prepared in all.

The work was commenced on the 8th May and finished on the 5th August 1911.

The total expenditure of all kinds in the present Census amounts to Rs. 9,269-12-3 or Rs. 4,659-5-0 less than the cost of the Census of 1901. Exclusive the cost of the compilation of the Report it is less than Rs. 5,059-5-0

This large reduction in the cost, in spite of the appointment of a whole time officer and the prolongation of the work which covered a period of nearly 22 months, under all headings was mainly due to economy observed under all headings of expenditure.

Acknowledgment.—For purposes of enumeration every State Department as well as private individuals were called upon for aid and certificates of merits were on my recommendations granted by the Superintendent of State to such as had given assistance in the work but thanks are due to the Charge

Superintendents and specially I would mention the names of Munshi Hardeo Sahai, Lallu Mukand Singh and Munshi Ram Saran Lal who always evinced a very keen interest in the work and to whose obliging manners I feel myself greatly indebted.

In my Abstraction office all the staff did the work very hard but the work of Lala Gangadhar Supervisor was specially commendable.

Finally and above all I must express my indebtedness to E. H. Kealy Esquire, I. C. S. the Provincial Census Superintendent Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara to whose able guidance and the support I received at the hands of the Durbar my success in the work is mainly due.

Chapter I.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

Description — This State extends from East to West in the Eastern most part of Rajputana. It is bounded on the north by Agra and Bharatpur on the West by Karauli while the river Chambal separates it from the Central India Agency State of Gwalior on the South and South East. Its area is 1,197 square miles with 3 square miles more of a village Nibrol situated in the territories of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia on the South. The Census of this village was as on previous occasions taken directly under the supervision of the Local Census Superintendent of the State.

Physical Feature.—This State is open and level in the North but elsewhere it consists for the most part of low hills and ravines which in some places are 100 feet deep and extend from 2 to 4 miles into the interior. These hills and ravines in the West of the State are mostly bare of vegetation. The two rivers which form the Southern and Northern boundary of the State are more or less perennial but they do not help irrigation which is mostly done by wells and tanks. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay in the North and North-West while an area of about 90 square miles in the North-East is covered with black soil. In some places in the ravines there is a good deal of alluvial mud which is very fertile and productive of good crops such as wheat and barley.

History.—"According to the local traditions Dholpur derives its name from Raja Dholan Deo Tonwar (of the ancient Tomar or Tonwar Rajput dynasty of Delhi) who about 1004 A. D. held the country between the Chambal and Banganga rivers. Very little is authoritatively known of the country until the Musalman conquests with which it became early incorporated. After the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Kalian Singh Bhadauriya taking advantage of the troubles which beset the Emperor on every side, obtained possession of the Dholpur territory. The Bhadauriyas remained undisturbed till 1761, when the Jat Raja Suraj Mull of Bharatpur, after the battle of Panipat, seized upon Agra and overran the country. During the succeeding forty-five years, Dholpur changed masters not less than five times. In 1775 it shared the fate of the rest of the Bharatpur possessions, which were seized by Mirza Najaf Khan. On the death of the Mirza in 1782, it fell into the hands of Scindia. At the outbreak of the Maharatta war in 1803, it was occupied by the British, by whom, in

accordance with the treaty of Sarji Angengaon, it was, at the end of the year, ceded to the Gwalior Chief. In 1805, under fresh arrangements with Daulat-Rao Scindia, it was resumed by the English who in 1806, finally uniting the territories of Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhhera, with Sirmathra into one State, made it over to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh (the ancestor of the present Chief of Dholpur), in exchange for his territory of Gohad, which was given up to Scindia. The reigning family of Dholpur are Jats of the Bamrolia family belonging to the Deswali tribe, which claims a very ancient lineage. The ancestor of the family is said to have been in possession of lands at Bamroli, near Agra, in 1195, from which circumstances they have taken their name. They joined the side of the Rajputs against the Musalmans, and received the grant of the territory of Gohad, whence the title of Rana was assumed. This is said to have occurred in 1505 A. D. They appear to have become connected with Baji-Rao Peshwa, and in 1761, when the Maharattas had been completely defeated at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh seized the fort of Gwalior. In 1777 Scindia besieged and took the fortress. In order to form a barrier against the Maharattas, Warren Hastings in 1779 made a treaty with the Rana, and the joint forces of the English and the Rana retook Gwalior. In 1781, a treaty with Scindia stipulated for the integrity of the Gohad territories, but after the treaty of Salbye the Maharana was abandoned, on the ground that he had been guilty of treachery, and Scindia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. The Rana went into exile, until Lord Wellesley's policy against the Maharattas again brought him forward, when the territories of Dholpur were made over to Kirat Singh in 1804. But in 1805 Lord Cornwallis re-transferred Gohad and Gwalior to Scindia, leaving to the Rana the lands which he still possesses."

Rainfall.—The average annual rainfall ranges from 26·02 to 29·95 inches. The duration of rainfall is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ months *i. e.* from 20th June to end of October. The character of Kharif crops and the good prospects of the Rabi depend entirely upon the regularity and timely rainfall.

Climate & health.—The climate of the Dholpur State is generally good. It is dry and hot in the hot season which commences from 1st April to 20th June the hottest months being May and June. During the rainy season it is hot-moist and sometimes very sultry. From 15th September to 15th October the climate generally remains bad. At this Season the people suffer most from malarious fever.

Agriculture.—People depend for the most part for their living on agriculture. The principal crops are Bajra, Jawar, pulse, cotton, oil seeds, wheat, grain sugarcane, tobacco and rice. Of the total agriculturable land in the State 37·8 per cent is under cultivation. On the average each individual of the total population has 2·1 bighas of cultivated land. Taking them separately the districts have each a percentage of cultivated land as detailed below.

Gird	...	...	8·5
Rajakhhera	...	...	6·3
Kolari	...	...	7·1
Baseri	...	...	6·6
Bari	...	...	7·4
Sirmathra	...	...	1·9

Railways.—The G. I. P. Railway passes through the State from South to North through Dholpur town itself and Manya while the D. B. Railway which is a section recently opened by the Durbar connects the capital with Bari Tehsil to a length of 20 miles. The Durbar have further sanctioned the extension of this line from Bari to Tantpur for another 16·67 miles through Tehsil Baseri.

In the scheme of the natural territorial divisions for the whole of India this State is included in Rajputana with the exception of one village Nibrol for which the figures are included in the figures of the Central India Agency.

11. Area, population and Density.—The area of the State as ascertained on the completion of the Settlement operations is 1,200 square miles.

area sq. mile. population.			It stands in relation with the other adjacent Native States of Karauli, Bharatpur and Gwalior as 1 is to 1·07, 1·71 and 21·7 while in respect to the population as returned on the 10th March this State as compared with the population of the States noted on the margin stands in relation as 1 is to 0·6, 2·1 and 11·8, and it shows that for one square mile the Dholpur State has a population of 220 souls while it is nearly,
(1) Dholpur	1,155	2,63,593	
(2) Karauli	1,242	1,46,587	
(3) Bharatpur	1,982	5,58,785	
(4) Gwalior	25,041·08	30,92,639	
			118 in Karauli.
			282 in Bharatpur.
			124 in Gwalior.

which means that Dholpur stands next to Bharatpur only in respect to the density of its population.

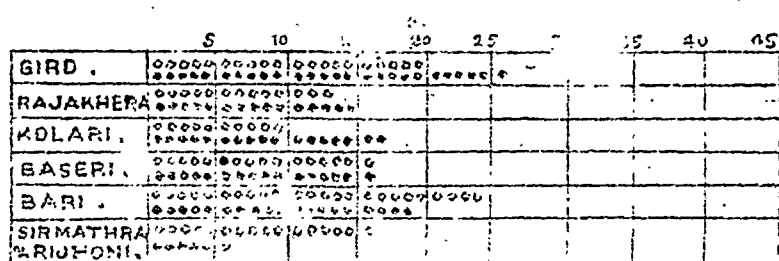
This population is spread over the six districts as noted below :—

	Area	Population.
Gird.	243	69,977
Rajakhera.	156	36,680
Kolari.	122	45,447
Baseri.	193	43,446
Bari.	288	52,278
Sirmathra.	198	15,765
Total ...	1,200	2,63,593

It would show that the percentage of area and population to the total area and population of the State is in

	Area.	Population.	
Gird.	20·2	26·5	per cent.
Rajakhera.	13·0	13·9	"
Kolari.	10·2	17·3	"
Baseri.	16·1	16·5	"
Bari.	24·0	19·8	"
Sirmathra.	16·5	6·0	"
Total ...	100·0	100·0	"

A diagram given on the margin illustrates graphically the relative area and population of the six districts in the State. Each white square represents 10 per



cent of the total area while each black square 10 per cent of the total population. Kolari has relatively less area and more popu-

lation and Gird comes the next but Sirmathra is the most thinly populated district of the State. For Dholpur State as a whole the density is 220. The mean density for the whole of India in the present Census is 178 persons per square mile which shows that the density of Dholpur State is nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ as much more again as that of India. It stands in relation with the mean density of the adjacent districts thus:—

Mean density per square mile.

Dholpur	...	...	220.
Gwalior	...	...	124.
Karauli	...	...	118.
Bharatpur	...	...	282.

Census of variations of density.—The density of the States noted above shows that the variation of density depends upon the nature of the soil and the rainfall received in the district. Population decreases where the plain gives place to the mountain. It concentrates in the plains and gets thinner in the hilly tracts.

Arealty and proximity.—The average area per person for the whole State (or the converse of density) is nearly .005 square mile and in the district it is.

in Gird	...	.004 square mile.
Rajakhera	...	.004 "
Kolari	...	.003 "
Baseri	...	.004 "
Bari	...	.005 "
Sirmathra	...	.013 "

Town and villages.—The number of towns and villages by Tehsils is given in the Imperial Table III. The Revenue Mauzas were taken for the Census purposes as Census units while in accordance with the description given in the Provincial Code for towns no additions were this time made to the number of the towns noted in 1901.

There are 539 villages as compared with 541 of 1901. The reason for decrease is that this time only Revenue Mauzas have been taken into account.

The area of a village varies from 123 Bighas to 14,318 Bighas. In the plains a village is generally a group of houses in the midst of the area of the village with its hamlets round about at distances from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile. But in hilly tracts villages are built mostly on hillocks or on the hill-skirts. On the out-skirts of the villages in the plains there are one or more wells for drinking purposes from which sometime irrigation is also done. The public way paths generally go on

the sides of the village and sometimes through its centre. The Zemindars and people of higher classes live in the centre while the low castes such as Chamars, Kolis and Bhangis have their quarters on the out-skirts of the village. The Chamars as a rule live on or near the principal paths leading to the village for these people serve as guides to the traveller as well as coolies. Bhangis inhabit only the bigger villages and they have their quarters generally at a distance from the village but not very far off.

In smaller villages the community proper consists of husbandmen but in the bigger ones in addition to the owners or cultivators of land there live a large number of traders, artisans and others following non-agricultural population. A village in which non-agricultural population exceeds to that of the agriculturists is called a Kasaba (from kasab art) or a town.

Census definition of town and village.—For Census purposes a revenue Mauza was taken to be a village including all the hamlets which under the new settlement belonged to it, while a town for which a definition was given in the Census Code was taken to be a place not only with regard to its population but in treating a place as a town regard was to be given to the character of the population and the relative density of dwelling houses as well as in respect to the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations. No additions were therefore made to the list of the towns. Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera which were shown as towns in 1901 were considered to be the only places which fulfilled the conditions required under the census definition. The population in the present decade has increased only in Dholpur town while in the other two towns of Rajakhera and Bari there is a decrease of 219 and 202 but the figures for the towns when put together show that while the total population of the State has decreased by 2.9 per cent that of the towns has increased by 191 persons or 0.6 per cent. This increase though quite insignificant may be due to the general drift towards the towns accentuated by the water scarcity in 1905-06 which drove some of the poorer classes of the rural population to seek a livelihood in the towns and which might have made some such persons adhere to their new callings. By opening the new Railway line and P. W. works in the State, wages are on the increase and persons who might have formerly found it profitable have given up their rural life and kept to the new town life.

The figures in Table V will show that of the 14.3 per cent of the inhabitants of the State of all classes taken together who live in towns, 10.2 per cent are Hindus 3.8 per cent Mohomedans 0.01 per cent Christians 0.19 per cent Jains, 0.04 per cent are "the others" consisting of Parsis 6 Sikh 87 Aryas 10 and Brahmos 4. The percentage by religion in the rural areas where the population is 85.7 P. C. of the whole population is noted below:—

	Hindus	...	...	82.04
	Mohomedans	...	...	3.08
	Jains	...	...	0.58
8.	Sikhs	} 13	...	0.004
5.	Aryas			
	Parsis	...	...	...
	Brahmos	...	...	...
2.	Christians	...	...	0.000009

Sexes in towns.—In the population of the State as a whole there are 82·47 females for every 100 males. In towns the percentage of the females is 87·9 which shows that there are more females in the towns than there are in the villages.

Villages.—The total number of villages by Tehsils is as under:—

	Number of villages.		
Gird	149
Rajakhera	77
Kolari	76
Baseri	83
Bari	114
Sirmathra	40
			<hr/> 539

Of these 39 villages have a population of over 1,000 while 102 in which the population is less than 1,000 and 374 in which it is less than 500. The figures noted below will show how it stands with the State of the rural population

		Number of villages		
		in. 1901.	1911	
Over 1,000	...	37	...	39
Below 1,000	}	108	...	102
But over 500				
Below 500	...	386	...	374
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		531		515

These figures show that in the last decade there has not been much improvement in the rural life and the villages are much the same as they were in 1901. An increase of 7 villages in the number of villages which have a population of less than 500 is due to the fact that these figures include the number of un-inhabited villages. There are 19 un-inhabited villages this time against 17 of 1901.

Villages.—The general characteristics of an ordinary village observed in this State are that the houses are closely packed together. In some villages they form a compound in which all the houses of the residents of the village are built on all three sides leaving the front as a common egress for all. But this is observed generally in villages which are very small while in the comparatively bigger ones the houses are not situated so as to form a compound.

The style of a village does not vary with the caste with which it is chiefly inhabited. They are much the same in arrangement and appearance irrespective of the fact as to whether they are inhabited by (1) Gujars (2) Jats (3) Rajput (4) Kumhars (5) and Chamars etc.

Houses in villages are built according to the material obtainable locally in that village. Generally in Tehsils Gird, Sepau, Baseri and Bari the huts are all oblong having mud walls with a thatched sloping roof. While in Rajakhera the huts have flat mud roofs. In Sirmathra where red stone is cheaper they form roofs of

stone slabs which they call "Pator." In big villages Pukka built houses generally of stone are found everywhere in the State excepting in Rajakhera where stone is not obtainable and the well-to-do people build their houses of burnt or unburnt bricks:

Houses.—A house for census purposes was meant to be a place to which a separate census number is affixed and in which a commensal family meaning a group of persons using one common Chula are living.

The depressed or lowest classes as Bhangis, Chamars, Kolis etc live in a separate quarter of the village having their separate huts. But it is not necessary that they may have their own hamlets at a distance from the main village. They live in the same village but have their own quarters or Mohollas where none of the higher castes go to live.

All over the State among the Hindus specially the idea of a common Chula conveys an idea that the people who eat food cooked on one Chula belong to one Ghar (house) and form therefore one family. On festivities such as marriage etc, those who have means and can afford to distribute Thalís or Katorís to their caste men distribute one thali or one katori to each family as on such occasions people living together and having one Chula are considered to form one family and one Thali or Katori is only therefore sent to them. Similarly invitation by chuls (instructing the family barber to invite so and so families by chul) means an invitation of the whole family and in such instances the family barber calls the word "chul" at the door of the invited person and this uttering of the word chul by the barber is considered enough to have invited the whole family.

The houses in which any person was found residing on the census night was noted as occupied and the rest as un-occupied. Shops etc, were generally returned as un-occupied. The number of occupied houses in the State has decreased from 57,557 in 1901 to 56,799 in 1911. The decrease is 758 or 1.3 per cent.

Gird.—	1901	1911	Increase	Decrease.
Urban	4,643	4,580	...	63
Rural	10,177	10,591	414	...
Nibrol	125	104	...	21
Total Gird	14,945	15,275	414	84
Rajakhera				
Urban	1,511	1,388	...	123
Rural	5,325	5,884	559	...
Total Rajakhera	6,836	7,272	559	123
Kolari:—Rural	8,778	9,164	386	...
Baseri.—Rural	10,656	9,819	...	837
Bari.—Urban	2,853	2,680	...	173
Rural	8,796	8,593	...	203
Total Bari	11,649	11,273	...	376
Sirmathra-Rural	4,693	3,996	...	697
	57,557	56,799	1,359	2,117

The average population per house in the State comes to 4.72 in 1901 to 4.64 in 1911.

It will be noted that the decrease or increase in the number of houses is according to the decrease or increase in the population returned for the rural areas of the State. In the towns a decrease in the number of house is noted everywhere while the proportion in the rural area appears to be the same as the decrease or increase in the rural population.

Chapter II.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Information regarding the early population of the Dholpur State previous to the year of 1881 is not available. The first regular census was taken in 1881. It showed the population of the State to be 2,49,657. In 1891 it was 2,79,890. In 1901 it was 2,71,496 and it has been returned 2,63,593 in 1911. There is therefore an increase of 13,936 from 1881 to 1911. The figures by districts from 1881 to 1911 stand thus:—

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Gird ...	68,191	76,773	67,826	69,977
Rajakhera	28,997	34,532	34,298	36,680
Kolari ...	39,392	46,831	43,697	45,447
Baseri ...	47,202	48,732	50,825	43,446
Bari ...	48,847	54,564	54,999	52,278
Sirmathra & Rijhoni Jagirs	17,028	18,458	19,851	15,765
Total ...	2,49,657	2,79,890	2,71,496	2,63,593

The forces that cause the variation in the population are (1) natural causes (*i.e.*) difference between birth and death (2) famine (3) Epidemic diseases (4) Migration and (5) accuracy of Enumeration. Of these the last may now be said to be non-existing as this being the 4th census a satisfactory degree of accuracy may now be assumed to have been reached. Famines and diseases have their direct effect on the migration as well as on the birth and death. Accuracy in the return of the Vital Statistics affords a fairly correct indication of the variation that takes place in the population but accuracy of such returns where there is no binding on the people to give information is doubtful as the success of the system mainly depends on the efficiency of the staff employed and on the diligence with which their work is tested and checked. Up to the year 1904 the administration reports did not give credit to the Agency through which these statistics were obtained and orders for the local officers to secure fair inspection of the registers kept for the purpose were issued but as a matter of fact very little has been done in this respect. The people do not appreciate the utility of such information and are rather disposed even to resent inquiries into family matters as an unnecessary interference with private domestic life and in absence of any hard and fast rules binding on the people much reliance can not be laid on the results obtained

through untrained and low paid officials such as sweepers and chaukidars.

The statistics for the decade stand thus:—

	Births.	Deaths.
1901	3187	1694
1902	4228	2318
1903	6781	4214
1904	7540	4244
1905	5873	4081
1906	4667	7114
1907	5920	5258
1908	6039	7487
1909	3769	3512
1910	5452	4857

These figures though not very reliable do still indicate a high proportion of deaths over births in the years of Famine viz: 1906 and 1908.

In this State nearly 74·8 per cent of the population are dependant on agriculture for their livelihood and the growth of the population should therefore naturally vary with the state of the harvest. Failure of the monsoons brings calamity to the people while good and favourable rains conjures up immediate prosperity.

The annual Administration Reports of the State show that during the decade of 1901-1911 the distribution of the rains in the State has been as follows.

1	1901-02	...	...	22·31 inches
2	1902-03	...	...	28·26 "
3	1903-04	...	...	28·77 "
4	1904-05	...	...	34·51 "
5	1905-06	up to March 1906		11·35 "
	1906	From 1st April to 30th Sept.		26·14 "
6	1906-07	From 1st October to 30th Sept.		15·31 "
7	1907-08	...	...	39·90 "
8	1908-09	...	...	25·51 "
9	1909-10	...	...	28·90 "
10	1910-11	...	...	27·78 "

This would show that 1905 and 1907 were famines while 1901 and 1908 were the lean years. Beside this the falls were not even and timely in many years of this decade. This should have its dire effect on the people who depend solely on agriculture and the effects must have been more severe on the people who live in the hilly tracts of the State and it is for this that a considerable decrease has been returned in the Tehsils Baseri, Bari and Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagirs.

Plague.—Plague first appeared in the Dholpur State in Rajakhhera district in the year 1904-05. It re-appeared in the same district in 1910-11. A few imported cases were also reported in the Tehsils Gird and Sepau. The total number of cases throughout the decade were 642 with 475 deaths.

Public health.—Much improvement has of late been made in the sanitary arrangements of the towns and at the head quarters of the Districts. Town Councils consisting of official and non-official members have been formed in all the towns and the head quarters of the Districts to look after the sanitation of those places. These bodies have got a staff of sweepers paid by the State to work under them. The Police officials have instructions to report when on tour on the Sanitary requirement in villages. When cholera breaks out efforts are made to eradicate it by the disinfection of wells. In addition to two district Dispensaries at Bari and Rajakhera the State has got a well equipped Hospital at the Head Quarters. A mission female Dispensary has also been recently opened in the Dholpur town. The Vaccination department maintained by the State has afforded protection to the people from small-pox and while there is room for improvement all such useful measures should have still a beneficial effect upon the health of the people.

It is a fact that when there is a Famine between two censuses the population is decadent while it is progressive when there is no Famine. The rate of growth is greatest during the period of good crops following close on the heels of a Famine. The reasons may be that Famines cause a high mortality chiefly among the very old and the very young and other persons of a feeble constitution. When the Famines are over the population left contains an unusually high proportion of healthy persons at the productive ages which fact helps the population to multiply in the succeeding decade. The reduction in the number of the dependents in the Famine year by an unusual rate of mortality among them help the poorer classes to improve their resources and thus to encourage them to have larger families.

The decade under report had two famines and two lean years while the fall in most of the other remaining years was not also always very evenly distributed and timely. Following the severe Famine of 1898-99 and with a succession of famine and lean years this decade had not favourable prospects for the population but it was thought that the improvements made in the economic conditions of the State would go to minimise the effects of the famine scarcities. The figure however now clearly establishes the fact that the economic resources of the State need improvement. An increase of 4.3 per cent in the population of the plain country and a counteracting decrease of 11.3 per cent in the hilly tracts are very striking figures and I think they are sufficient to convince the authorities that the Dâng population needs to be closely supervised and early steps should therefore be taken to improve the economic resources of this part of the State.

Chapter III.

BIRTH PLACE.

A perusal of the Imperial table XI will show how many of the persons enumerated in this State on the 10th March 1911 were born within it and how many were born in Provinces and States outside it. Similarly from Table XI of other Provinces and States in India we can know how many persons born in this State were enumerated in those Provinces and States. But of all those recorded as born outside this State are not necessarily immigrants and similarly

of all those recorded as born in this State but enumerated outside it are not necessarily emigrants from it. Owing to the custom of taking wives from outside, the birth-place of many persons especially of females is naturally of places outside the State. Inference of migration based upon birth-place is therefore erroneous. Birth statistics will only give us an approximate idea of the extent of immigration and emigration in this State. There are five different types of migration *viz.*

(1) **Casual.**—or movement across the boundary line between contiguous districts. This is mainly due to the general custom prevalent among the Hindus that a wife can not be taken from one's own village. This movement is reciprocal and it is probable that as many real subjects of the State are returned as born outside it as the real foreign subjects are returned as born within it.

(2) **Temporary.**—which may be due to a temporary demand for labour or to journey or business, pilgrimages and the like.

(3) **Periodical.**—which is due to a change in season. Of this, is the annual exodus of the Gujar clans in the summer season in this State. They take their cattle to places across the Chambal where they find grazing pastures and water for the cattle.

(4) **Semi-permanent.**—The natives of one place reside and earn their livelihood in another but retain their connection with their own homes. Of this nature are the persons employed in the settlement operations and other works in the State.

(5) **Permanent.**—by which owing to some distress or physical or political disadvantages in one place people migrate from one place to another where they find it comparatively more advantageous than the one which they left.

The census figures do not distinguish between the different types of migration but a clue to them may be obtained from the proportion of the sexes, the distance of the district of Enumeration from the district of birth, the religions and castes to which the emigrants belong and the nature of the employment which attracts each group.

An examination of table XI shows that out of the total population of 2,63,593, 2,34,973 persons or 89·1 per cent were born within the State and 28,620 or nearly 10·9 per cent were born in other Provinces and States in India or in countries beyond India. 28,620 persons may therefore be taken as immigrants into the State. The number of such immigrants was 35,783 in 1901. It shows a decrease of 7,163 persons or about 2·3 per cent of the total population on the present occasion.

An analysis of the figures of these immigrants will show how many of these are real immigrants and how many have come into the State from contiguous foreign districts mainly owing to marriage and other social relations.

The population of sexes among the immigrants from contiguous foreign districts is 19,279 females to 6,686 males. Among those enumerated in non-contiguous districts of the other parts of India the population is 1,369 females

only to 1,286 males. The relatively high proportion of females in the case of contiguous districts is due as already explained, to marriages which usually means for a woman a move to a new house in another village and not migration. There exists an interchange of wives between the Dholpur State, and the adjacent British district of Agra and Gwalior, Bharatpur and Karauli States. There is consequently no migration of the non-contiguous districts. We see that there are 2,655 persons or 1.0 per cent of the total number born outside the State, which belong to the non-contiguous districts. Of these 2,185 are of the non-contiguous States of Rajputana and the British districts of the province of Agra and Oadh and the non-contiguous States of the Central India Agency and the rest 470 people have been returned as born in other parts of India and the countries beyond India. Most of the immigrants from the non-contiguous provinces such as the Punjab, Bombay etc, are.

North West Frontier Provinces	...	28
The Punjab	... ..	243
Punjab native States	... ..	46
Kashmer	... ..	8
Hyderabad	... ..	5
Baroda	... ..	2
Mysore	... ..	9
Central Provinces	... ..	30
Central India Agency	... ..	7,203
Bombay	... ..	33
Madras	... ..	2
Bengal	... ..	36
Behar and Orissa	... ..	11
Berar	... ..	1
Nepal	... ..	1
Burmah	... ..	1

Of these the largest number from the Punjab have come for employment in the State service in the Settlement Department.

The total number of the immigrants from countries beyond India is only 16. Of these 4 come from countries in Asia and 10 from European countries 1 from countries in Africa. Those who come from countries in Asia one is from Khurasan and the other from Kabul while the remaining two have returned their birth place Goa. One from Africa was only born there while the immigrants from Europe and America are in the State as missionaries or are in the employment of the State.

As has been noted above the migration is for the most part of a casual nature from across the boundary for social purposes only.

The figures noted below will show how the number of the persons born in this State but enumerated in other provinces of India stand in comparison with those born in other provinces but enumerated in this State :—

Serial No.	Name of Province	Number of persons born in Dholpur State but enumerated in other Provinces			Number of persons born in other provinces but enumerated in Dholpur State.—		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1.	Andamans	13	13	...	...	...	...
2.	Baluchistan	2	2	...	...	...	...
3.	Baroda	9	9	...	2	...	2
4.	Bengal	21	14	7	36	17	19
5.	Behar and Orissa	143	66	77	11	5	6
6.	Bombay	61	60	1	33	23	10
7.	Central India	4,443	2,466	1,977	7,203	2,003	5,200
8.	„ Provinces	124	92	32	30	10	20
9.	The Punjab	199	107	92	289	172	117
10.	United Provinces	25,308	9,179	16,129	16,722	4,402	12,320
		30,323	12,008	18,315	24,326	6,632	17,694

Chapter IV.

RELIGION.

The figures noted below give the total population of the State by religion.

	1911	1901
Hindus ...	2,43,120	2,50,180
Mohomedans ...	18,278	18,934
Jains ...	2,034	2,345
Sikh ...	95	9
Aryas ...	15	...
Parsis ...	6	2
Brahmos ...	4	...
Christians ...	41	26
Total ...	2,63,593	2,71,496

It will show that 92.23 P. C. of the population are Hindus and 6.94 P. C. are Mohomedans and 0.77 P. C. of the whole population are of the Jains while the remaining "others" total only 161 which when compared with the whole population is quite insignificant. As compared with 1901 the figures stand thus.

	1911	1910
(1) Hindus ...	92.23 P. C.	92.15 P. C.
(2) Mohomedans ...	6.94 P. C.	6.98 P. C.
(3) Jains ...	0.77 P. C.	0.86 P. C.
(4) Others ...	0.06 P. C.	0.01 P. C.

This will show that in spite of decrease in the population there is a very slight difference in the percentage of the various religions when compared with the figures of 1901 with an increase of 0·8 among the Hindus there is a decrease of 0·04 among the Mohomedans while the Jains have shown a decrease of 0·9 and the others have shown an increase of 0·05. The increase among the "others" is most marked among the Sikhs which may be due to the influence of the Punjabis in the State offices owing to the settlement operations being in progress in the State.

Who are the Hindus.—This question was referred to by the Census Commissioner of India and in consultation with the local Pundits and other leading members of the Hindu Community it was held that "In the State of metamorphosis of the Hindu society the ministrations of Brahmans restrictions of taking water worshipping the great Hindu gods, pollution by touch and frequenting temples or any other outward signs can not be held as the characteristics common to all the Constituents of Hindu society. Nor such sorts of restrictions or emblems were ever regarded of any very importance in the ex-communication of a person from Hindu religion. An out-caste is not necessarily a non-Hindu. Persons like Kabirdas, Raidas, Balmik, Nabhaji etc, who belonged to very low castes such as Sweepers, Chamars and so on were held in high veneration in their time and the high caste people had no scruples to eat food touched by these great men. As a rule a man attaining the State of a Sanyasi is above all these restrictions. As a Mohomedan Bhangi will not be allowed to mix with Mohomedans of position so is the case with a low caste Hindu. He is not mixed with high caste people not because he is not a Hindu but because he belongs to a caste or sect of people who are kept aloof on account of their avocation. Caste has more a bearing of the formation of a society than that of a creed which appeals to the heart of the people.

The old scriptures and other Sanskrit writings of the prior Mohamedan period do not give any trace to the word Hindu which is now Commonly understood to convey the sense of a class of people who are not Mohomedans, Christians etc. All that could be said about the originality of this term is that it corresponds with the Sanskrit word "Sindhu" meaning a country where the people through their Karm attain the "Moksh" (or liberate their souls). There are instances in which the sound of sh or S is changed into H in persian as H by S in Sapta in Sanskrit or Hafta in Persian meaning a week or seven days. It may therefore be concluded that the word Hindu is the exchanged form of Sindhu in Sanskrit. Hinduism is therefore a term which the people of the country of Sindhu followed. Hence it follows that all those people who are the descendents of those living in Sindhu or Hind and follow the system of Hindu philosophy which then was in existence are Hindus still and none else. The Sanskrit sacred writings bear testimony to the fact that the Hindu community is consisted of the main castes of Brahmans, Shatryas, Vaish and Sudras with all their multifareous sub-divisions. We have therefore no reasons to exclude our depressed classes from the rule of Hindu society. They are as much Hindu as a man of a higher caste is. Our test for a Hindu to differentiate him from a Mohomedan and others, should as a matter of course be based on religious point of difference. As a man believing in 'Khuda' the Koran and 'Mohome'l' the

Prophet irrespective of his social status is a Mohomedan so is a man a Hindu who has a belief in.

- (1) God either personal or impersonal.
- (2) The doctrine of the transmigration of soul.
- (3) The theory of karma which makes a man responsible for his actions in this and the world to come.

In addition to these main religious differences other characteristics of some importance of a Hindu are:—

- (1) The performance of the saradh ceremony.
- (2) The abstinence from killing cows or eating their flesh."

As has been noted above the Hindus form 92.23 per cent of the total population which is distributed by Tehsils as follows:—

Hindus.

Tehsil	1911	1901
Gird	23.2	21.6
Rajakhera	12.9	11.6
Kolari	16.4	15.3
Baseri	15.9	18.1
Bari	18.1	18.5
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir	5.7	6.9
	<hr/> 92.2	<hr/> 92.0

No attempt was made to record the sub-sects of the Hindus such as Vaishnavis and Shaivis and hence it does not appear necessary to deal with the various sects and sub-sects and their customs.

The percentage of the Jains and Mohomedans by Tehsils come to as follows:—

	1911		1901	
	Mohomedan	Jain	Mohomedan	Jain
Gird	3.1	0.2	3.0	0.2
Rajakhera	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
Kolari	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0
Baseri	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
Bari	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0
Sirmathra	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
	<hr/> 6.9	<hr/> 0.8	<hr/> 6.8	<hr/> 0.8

The figures noted above will show that the percentage is nearly the same in all Tehsils as it was in 1901. A slight decrease among the Jains in Rajakhera is due to the fact that most of the Jains have now got business in Calcutta and Bombay where they have consequently gone from Rajakhera. The decrease is also due to the fact that the State Treasurers Seths Mulchand Namichand who had their private firms in 1901 have since given up their business and hence most of their agents who were Jains by caste have left the State.

Chapter V.

AGE.

The Enumerators were instructed to enter the ages of the persons enumerated as they stood on the 10th March 1911, but most of the people in fact the majority of them when asked gave such vague replies that it is difficult to determine the exact ages. The tendency of the people is to give ages in round numbers which are an exact multiple of 5 or 10 as Das, Pandre, Bees, Pachees and so on. In order therefore to secure as correct an age return as possible the Enumerators were instructed by me to enter the age when shown to be absurd as it might seem by appearance of the person enumerated.

The age return of the population is recorded for each year of life up to 5 and then for quinquennial periods up to 70.

The figures at the various age periods for male and female population of this State are as noted below:—

		Male.		Female.
0	...	4,234	...	3,933
1	...	2,143	...	2,056
2	...	2,666	...	2,604
3	...	3,249	...	3,134
4	...	3,143	...	2,889
5-10	...	18,042	...	15,647
10-15	...	17,718	...	12,323
15-20	...	14,347	...	10,732
20-25	...	12,932	...	11,474
25-30	...	12,725	...	10,653
30-35	...	12,904	...	10,699
35-40	...	7,345	...	5,495
40-45	...	11,162	...	9,813
45-50	...	4,529	...	3,277
50-55	...	8,537	...	6,978
55-60	...	1,867	...	1,165
60-65	...	4,759	...	4,450
65-70	...	633	...	430
70-and over	...	1,520	...	1,386
		Mean age		
		1,44,455	23.3	1,19,138

As has been noted above people when asked generally give their age in certain favourite numbers such as 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, 30-35, 40-45, 50-55, 60-65 and hence the irregularities in the figures for different age periods. Such errors in the returns of age is not peculiar and confined to this State only but it is common to all provinces in India both at the present and previous enumerations. But in spite of such irregularities and errors the age return can throw some light on the question of the relative longevity of the people of

different religions and localities and at different times. In the State the mean age for the whole State and by districts is returned as follows:—

Tehsil		Mean age
Dholpur State	...	23.3
1 Girā	...	23.4
2 Rajakhara	...	23.5
3 Kolari	...	23.1
4 Baseri	...	23.3
5 Bari	...	23.1
6 Sirmathra	...	23.6

A Comparison of the figures by Tehsils is however not possible as figures for the previous censuses are not available. The mean age has been returned the highest in Sirmathra and it is the lowest in Kolari and Bari. The mean age for the main religions is arrived at as under:—

	Mean age
1 Hindus	25.3
2 Mohomedans	25.9
3 Jains	26.4

The Jains have the highest mean age which as has been noted in the reports of the other States might be owing to their being the least prolific.

Age distribution.—In the State as a whole the proportion of male children under 5 years of age fell from 16,140 in 1901 to 15,435 in 1911. Such proportions depend upon the normal birth and death-rates and the occurrence or otherwise of special calamities such as famine plague etc., which disturb the normal age distribution. The effects of famine may well be described in the words of the India census report for 1901 [P.474] as under:—

“When a tract is afflicted by Famine the mortality rises in a greater or less degree according to the severity and duration of the calamity and the effectiveness of the measures taken to mitigate it. All sections of the population, however are not equally effected the very old and the very young suffer most while those in the prime of life sustain only a comparatively small diminution in their number.

At the close of the Famine the population consists of the unusually small proportion of children and old persons and of a very large proportion of persons in the prime of life at the reproductive age. For some years, therefore in the absence of any fresh calamity, the growth of the population is very rapid. The number of persons capable of adding to the population not having been effected the actual number of births is very little less than before the famine but the proportion calculated on the diminished population is much greater and so too is the excess of births over deaths, as the latter are much below the average in a population consisting of an unusually large proportion of healthy persons in their prime and of a comparatively small proportion of persons who by reason of youth, old age or infirmity have a relatively short expectation of life.

This more rapid rate of growth continues for some time but then as the ^{old} ~~per~~ who, at the time of famine were in their prime pass into old age and ^{is} ~~the~~ place is taken by the generation born shortly before the famine with ~~its~~ members greatly reduced by mortality which then occurred the birth-rate falls not only below that of the years following the famine but also below the average. The disturbance of normal conditions is still not ended and the pendulum continues to swing backwards and forwards between periods of high and low birth-rate but its oscillation gradually become fainter until they cease from natural causes to be apparent or as more often happens, until some fresh calamity obliterates them."

In accordance with the general principle laid down in the extracts noted above, it will be observed from the percentage for the various age periods for the two censuses that there is a considerable decrease in the proportion of the population of the two censuses in the age periods of 5-9 as the famine of 1905-06 must have seriously effected the Juvenile population of the State and hence the decrease:—

		1910.		1911.	
Age period.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0-4	...	10.9	12.1	10.7	12.2
5-9	...	13.6	14.0	12.5	13.1
10-14	...	12.7	10.4	12.3	10.3
15-19	...	8.9	8.2	9.9	9.0
20-24	...	8.1	8.9	9.0	9.6
25-29	...	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.9
30-34	...	9.6	9.3	8.9	9.0
35-39	...	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.6
40-44	...	8.0	8.7	7.7	8.2
45-49	...	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8
50-54	...	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9
55-59	...	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0
60-and over	...	4.3	5.1	6.2	5.3

The percentage of the other age periods being nearly the same shows that the decrease in the population for the State as a whole is throughout the same for all the age periods with the exception of 5-9 in which the decrease owing to the famine of 1905-6 is natural.

Age distribution of different castes.—For the age periods of 0-5 among the Hindus the proportion of the females generally is higher than the males, but it is comparatively low in the high castes than that in the low ones.

High	Caste	Males	9.6	P. C.
"	"	Females	11.7	" "
Low	Caste	Males	10.7	" "
"	"	Females	12.1	" "

diff Among the Mohomedans the percentage stands thus:—

Among the Mohammedans the percentage varies with				P. C.	
age	For high Caste.				
	Viz Syad, Mugal	}	Males.	11·0	" "
	Pathan and Shaikh		Females	10·1	" "
	Low Caste.				
	Such as Telis, Dhobeas,	}	Males	11·2	" "
	Chhippas, etc., etc.,		Females	13·0	" "

Chapter VI.

SEXES.

The distribution of the sexes for this State is given in the Imperial Table VII and the other details relating to the two sexes will be discussed here. As in India on the whole, so in this State the male population is in excess over the females. There being 824·7 females to 1,000 males. The proportion in Rajputana is 909·3 while in the adjacent States of Bharatpur, Karauli and Gwalior it comes to 848·7, 830·5 and 904·8 respectively. The State has thus 84·6 females less per mille of males than what exists in the Province to which it belongs.

The proportionate distribution of the females in the various Tehsils comes to as follows:—

Tehsil Gird	...	...	824·8	per mille
" Rajakhera	...	...	788·7	"
" Kolari	...	...	843·5	"
" Baseri	...	...	824·0	"
" Bari	...	...	841·6	"
" Sirmathra	...	...	803·4	"
Dholpur Town	...	...	847·5	"
Rajakhera "	...	...	811·7	"
Bari "	...	...	981·1	"

As compared with the figures of 1901 (there being 835·9 females per 1,000 males in 1901) it will be seen that there has been comparatively a decrease on the whole in the female population.

The population of females to 1,000 males of all religions in the first year of life is 928·9 while for each of the main religions it is 942 amongst the Hindus, 956 amongst the Mohomedans and 750 amongst the jains.

This will show that as elsewhere in India so in this State the males are in excess of the females at birth. For all religions the females at age 0-4 are 946·9 to 1,000 males, at age 5-9 are 867·3, at age 10-14 are 695·5, at age 15-19 are 748 0, at age 20-24, are 887·2, at age 25-29 are 837·1, at age 30-34 are 829·1, at age 35-39 are 750·1, at age 40-44 are 877·5, at age 45-49 are 723·5, at age 50-54 are 817·4, at age 55-59 are 624·0, at age 60-64 are 935·1, at age 65-69 are 679·3, at age 70 and over are 911·8.

These figures show that the population of females to 1,000 males in the different age periods varies from 600 to 900. The highest percentage is in the age periods of 0-4 and over, while the least is in the age periods of 10-14, 55-59 and 65-69.

Proportion of females in Rural and Urban areas:—Females are generally less numerous in Rural than in the Urban area. The proportion is 879.5 in Urban and 815.9 in Rural areas.

Chapter VII.

CIVIL CONDITION.

The statistics regarding civil conditions in this State will show that for all religions the percentage for the unmarried males comes to 47.08 of the total male population, while it is only 28.9 per cent among the females; of these two thirds among the males and about 98 per cent of the females are under 15 years of age. The percentage of the widowed population comes to 8.6 among the males and 17.2 among the females. Of these 1 in 30 among the males are under 20 years of age while at the same age it is 2.6 of the percentage returned among the females. No married or widowed figures are returned for the age period from 0-4. These striking figures for the unmarried would find an explanation in the fact that in this State Hindus alone form 92.2 per cent of the total population and among which marriage is obligatory. A Hindu as a Hindu must marry and beget a son to save him from hell. It is his duty to see that his daughters are not left unmarried at puberty for to do so would not only bring social obloquy on his family but subject him and his ancestors to damnation. It is only for this that 79 females out of a total of 1,09,503 are returned as unmarried at the age of 50 and over. This number constitutes mostly either the prostitutes or persons suffering from some bodily affliction such as leprosy and the like other deformities.

The number of genuine old maids must be very small and that will be found only among Rajputs whose girls remain unmarried to an older age owing to the difficulty of procuring for them a suitable match.

Since the Hindus bulk so largely in the total population the difference between the figures for them and for all religions together can not be very striking specially when out of the 7.8 of the population consisting of religions other than Hindus nearly 7 per cent of the population forms the Jains and the Mohomedans among whom in various degrees the example of a Hindu marriage usage is generally followed. Parsis and Christians form an insignificant part of the population and hence their customs in respect to the marriage do not effect materially the percentage of the civil condition arrived at for the total population.

As has been noted above a very large proportion of the Hindu population is returned as married and of this also it will be seen that although none has been returned as married or widowed between 0-4 the figures for the married population for other age periods up to 20 stand thus:—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
	<i>Married.</i>	<i>Widowed.</i>	<i>Married.</i>	<i>Widowed.</i>
5-9	426	20	1,463	16
10-14	3,144	91	7,104	150
15-19	6,069	265	9,223	352

These figures show that the custom of early marriage is still largely practised. History tells us that in the vedic period marriage was obtainable at a mature age but later on owing to a revulsion of feelings the vedic institutions were practically abandoned or ignored. It is however difficult to find out a satisfactory cause as to how an infant marriage came into existence but it may safely be said that much may be ascribed to the fact that among the Hindus a girl is to be married within the narrow circle of the caste to which she belongs. It becomes therefore a matter of necessity to find a suitable match and so engagements are made as early as possible.

Present day tendency against early marriage.—There is however a general feeling amongst Brahmans, Banyas and in fact among the educated Hindus of all castes against marrying their children while they are yet infants and those of them among whom widow marriage is prohibited are becoming specially careful to defer the marriage of their daughters to as late a date as they could possibly do. Social conferences among Brahmans, Vaish, Rajputs, Bhargava, and Kayasths, are being annually held and with the consent of the elders of the castes social reforms are put forward and brought into practice in the caste concerned. But generally it is through the influence of the females who are particularly anxious to get their children married as early as possible that people who understand the evils of the early marriage still resort to it.

The extension of the regulations of the Walter Krit Hitkarni Sabha to all the castes in the State in the present decade among the Hindus, Mohomedans and the Jains alike is in a way a legislation and a guard against the social evils such as infant marriage and extravagance on marriage occasions.

Widows at child bearing age.—In one thousand females of the child bearing ages viz 15-40 in each of the main religions Hindus have 103·2 widows, Jains 104·8, Musalmans 75·4. These figures alone would show how painful are the effect of early marriage which is largely practised among the Hindus.

The figures noted below for a few selected castes will show how striking is the difference in the percentage for the high and low castes:—

Caste.	No. of widows between. 15-40		
1. Brahman	17·2	percent.	} No widow remarriage is allowed among the people of these castes.
2. Banyas	13·1	„	
3. Rajputs	12·7	„	
4. Chamar	8·0	„	} Widow remarriage is allowed.
5. Gujar	7·4	„	
6. Menas	8·3	„	

The difference noted above is due to the fact that widow re-marriage is in vogue among the low castes people of the Hindus. They call it locally Dharaijas or Nata. No particular ceremony is observed but the bride-groom has to pay to the male near relation of the woman's deceased husband, should he himself be not one of them. Such marriage has a legal effect among all the low castes.

With the exception of Brahman, Vaish, Rajput, Bhargava and Kayasth, the custom of widow remarriage obtains among all the other castes but those who have got some good social status and consequently observe Parda follow the customs of the higher castes and do not allow remarriage of the widows. But there are no caste restrictions and as such if a widow is married her issue with her new husband is not deprived of the inheritance.

Among Hindus polygamy is permitted and there are instances in which people have married more than one wife but as a rule Brahmans, Vaish, Bhargava and Kayasth are monogamous while the Rajputs generally have more than one wife. Menas, Gujars and other low castes keep women according to their means. I am told that it is a custom among the Gujars and Menas that for every herd of 20 cattle they keep one wife. There are instances still when some of them still keep 4 or 5 wives. The Jains are generally monogamous and although the Mohomedans are allowed to keep four wives they do not appear to follow this rule in this state. Among the Mohomedans of the state it has been noticed that though widow marriage is allowed yet it is seldom practised among the Mohomedans holding good social status in the state. The customs of polyandry or a woman forming alliance with two or more men and of Divorce are not observed among the Hindus in this state. According to the Shastras as a matter of fact once a Hindu brings a woman in marriage he can not revoke it. The ceremony is held as sacred as any thing but practically there are instances in which husbands have left their wives or the wives deserting their husband but such and similar instances are held to be serious family scandals and the parties concerned among the high caste are looked upon as degraded in the eyes of their caste fellows. Among the low castes woman exercises her own free will and can go with any other man of her caste but the man accepting the women will have to pay the caste penalty and compensation to the deserted husband.

BIRTHS CUSTOMS.

A female is considered fit for impregnation on the appearance of the menstruation flow. No ceremonies are performed by the Hindus of this state, when this occurs. Garbhdhan or foetus-bearing ceremony, which according to the vedas ought to be performed on the occasion and was once performed is now neglected, and is only nominally performed along with the Simant ceremony in the seventh, eighth, or ninth month of pregnancy. Among Deccani castes, however a ceremony called Retushanti or menstruation appearing is performed. As soon as a girl first menstruates sugar is distributed among all relations and friends as a sign of joy. The girl is seated in a room specially decorated and friends and relations come and present her with fruits and flowers and sweetmeats. On the fourth day she is bathed and her lap is filled with fine fruits each of the best kinds. Within 15 days garbhdhan or foetus-bearing ceremony is performed in which the gods are prayed to see that she may conceive and beget a child in due course of time. A woman in menstruation remains impure for 3 days among the higher Hindu castes. She bathes on the fourth day and joins her husband. Lower castes such as Golas, Kolis, Chamars and Bhangis are not very particular about impurity attaching to this occasion.

BARRENNESS.

Barenness is looked upon with feelings of great uneasiness by females alike among Hindus, Jains, Musalmans and Parsis. A barren woman is called *Banjh* which is a term of reproach. A Hindu or Jain woman tries to get rid of her barrenness. If it is believed to be caused by the anger of some god or goddess, she quiets them by prayers and by giving them their pet offerings or taking vows. If the barrenness is due to the unfriendly influence of some planet, she engages a Brahman to repeat prayers in its honor and fasts on the day sacred to it. If the disease is spirit caused she walks 108 times round the Pipal tree on non-moonday, pours water at its root and winds a cotton thread round its trunk. Women are said to try to get rid of their barrenness by pinching a neighbor's child on a Sunday or Tuesday with the point of a needle or by secretly cutting a tuft of the hair of its head. Some are said to swallow an unclipped betel nut after keeping it for some time under the cot of a woman in labour or secretly tearing the piece out of the clothes of a pregnant woman or a woman in child birth an act which when discovered causes uneasiness to the woman and her relations, as it is believed to cause the child's death or the pregnant woman's miscarriage. Childless Musalman females also resort to various means to obtain children.

They obtain charms from saints (peers) and exorcists (amils). The charm consists of a diagram drawn on a piece of paper. It is to be either washed in rose-water and drunk or worn round the neck. After conception, some talisman is given with the object that the issue may be made. The charm is washed in water which is drunk immediately or is used after a monthly bath. Some dead saints also have a reputation of giving children. Many childless and spirit-possessed Musalman females resort to the graves of saints. The leaves of a tree near the grave of the saint are said to favour conception.

SEX-DIVINATION.

Females make guesses about the sex of the baby to be born in a variety of ways. Among Musalmans a few drops of milk are squeezed out from the bosom of the pregnant woman, and from its thinness or thickness the sex of the child is conjectured. If the milk is thin it is foretold that a boy is to be born. Among Hindus, if the face of the pregnant woman is full and blooming, the birth of a male child is predicted, on the other hand if her face is lean and emaciated a female child is expected. If the pregnant woman gets more than the usual sleep a girl is expected and if she sleeps less than usual a boy. If the right side of the abdomen of a pregnant woman appears protruding a boy is expected and a girl if the left side so appears. The objects which appear to a pregnant woman in her dreams are also supposed to furnish an indication of the sex of the child she is to deliver. If they are objects of the male gender, a male child. If they are of the female gender, a female child is expected.

SECLUSION OF WOMEN AT CHILD BIRTH.

A pregnant woman is not allowed to draw water from a well or do any other house-work. She keeps herself confined to the house and does not appear before

the elder male members in the house. When the labour begins, she is taken to a warm room, the windows of which are kept shut.

Generally a Dhanuk or a Balai woman acts as midwife. The mother remains secluded for about 40 days among Brahmans, Banias and other high castes and for a shorter period varying from 10 to 20 days among the lower caste. Most of the low castes on delivery put the child in a basket and it wails on without being either sick or sorry. Among Parsis the mother is kept lying in a room upto the 40th day and is not allowed to move out or touch any thing. On the night after the 40th day she is bathed and purified.

PROHIBITED FOODS BEFORE AND AFTER CHILD BIRTH.

About two months before delivery, a pregnant woman is not allowed to eat things which cause heating in the stomach, *i.e.* chillies, oil, etc. After delivery, she is not allowed to eat things which are cooling. During the first few days on delivery, she is given a decoction of Gur and Ghee and such nutritious food as Harira. Molasses is generally given in preference to Sugar. Drinking water is either boiled or a red hot piece of iron is thrown into it. Such food and vegetables as are believed to cause indigestion to the child are avoided. But all this is done in the house of the well-to-do people, while the poor living on coarse grain, have the same food during confinement as they use ordinarily.

Among a few families a woman in confinement uses milk and such like light food.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD CHILD'S BODY.

A dead-body of a child just after birth is either drowned in a river or buried in the burial ground set apart for the purpose. In the case of a grown up child unless the child is suffered by small-pox the dead body is cremated. But if death has occurred by small-pox the dead body is usually buried.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN DYING IN CHILD BIRTH.

If a woman dies within 10 days of her delivery, an iron nail is driven into the doorway immediately after her corpse is taken out so that her spirit may not return and trouble the inmates of the house.

NAMING AND EAR-BORING CEREMONY.

Among Hindus naming and ear-boring ceremonies are observed in this State. The naming ceremony takes place on the 12th day after birth or on some other lucky day after the fortieth. The father's sister generally gives the name which has already been fixed upon. Name is given by the eldest of the family.

Ear-boring ceremony is performed within 15 years of the child's birth. It is observed generally in the odd years of the birth. In cases when children die after birth the ceremony is performed within forty days of the birth. In some families the ceremony is performed with great pomp and show and among others they take the child to the Ganges.

SHAVING CEREMONY.

The head shaving ceremony is the eleventh vedic rite and takes place on some auspicious day either in third or fourth year of the boy or at the time of the

Upanayan or thread girding. Among Brahmans castes it is generally performed at the time of the Upanayan. Among kolis and other artizan castes who do not wear the sacred thread, shaving is performed only if a vow is taken to do so in the temple of the family goddess or some other goddess. Well seated in his mother's lap the father taking a razor crops off a tuft of the boy's hair. A barber who is in readiness then shaves the head clean. The hair is taken by the father's sister and thrown into a well or river.

Among Jains, Banias, when a baby is three, five or seven years old, the boy's head is completely shaved and tuft of hair is cut from the back of a girl's head, but except that friends and relations are feasted no particular ceremonies are performed at the time of hair cutting.

Shaving rites called Aqiqa are performed among Mohomedans also on the 7th 14th or 21st day after birth when the barber passes the razor along the head of the child its father or some one specially named by him draws a knife across a goat's head saying. "I sacrifice this animal for the child named wali, blood for blood, skin for skin, flesh for flesh and hair for hair." If the child is a girl one goat is sacrificed, but if it is a boy two are sacrificed. When the shaving is over the child's hair and nails are laid on a bread and carried away to be thrown into a river.

BISMILLAH.

The rite of Bismillah or taking the name of God takes place among Musalmans when a boy or a girl reaches the age of four years, four months and four days.

The child is covered with Sahra or flower sheet seated on a cushion. Sweetmeats are laid before it and of those two plates covered with gold papers are given to it.

The Mullah or priest repeats the opening chapter of the kuran and the child follows.

The priest then utters blessings on the child and its parents and the members of the company present say Amen at every pause.

A procession is then uttres and the child is taken to kiss the Dargah (tomb) of the family guardian saint (Peer) when the procession returns many presents are made to the child by friends and relations and the females one by one perform the Balayan Lena or the ceremony of taking upon themselves the child's sorrow. In doing it a woman passes her hands over the child from head to foot and then setting her knuckle or finger tips against her temples presses them till the joints crack.

CIRCUMCISION.

Circumcision or Khatna takes place among Musalmans generally when the boy is six or seven years old.

Among the Shaikhs and Mogals it sometimes takes place as early as the sixth day after birth.

This rite is considered so important by these people that it is performed on girls as well as on boys.

The simplest form of circumcision is mere amputation of the prepuce. On the day fixed for the operation a red cotton cloth, about four feet square, is spread in the room in which it is to be performed.

A copper tray full of soft ashes is placed in front of it. The boy with only his shirt on and held by a strong male relative is seated on a wooden stool about a foot high. The barber first introduces into the foreskin a small bamboo chip probably to feel and ascertain that no part of the foreskin adheres to the gland. When he finds that the prepuce is free, he turns up the foreskin, and having cleaned it lets it go. He then takes a pair of smooth bamboo pinches and holding the ends dexterously cuts off with a sharp razor the foreskin close to the pincers.

The pincers are then taken out and after drawing up the ends of the foreskin above the gland a little soft red powder is sprinkled on the wound to staunch the blood. The wound heals up in about 2 or three days. The recovery of the child is celebrated with great rejoicings. Friends send presents of sweetmeats.

SUPERSTITION REGARDING THE ILLNESS OF CHILDREN.

It is believed both by Hindus and Musalmans that children are liable to the influence of the evil eye. The two chief guards against it are iron articles and black articles. To turn aside the evil eye, the handsome and beloved children also wear a necklace of square copper or silver plates and on these plates numbers are marked whose total when counted horizontally and vertically or diagonally always comes to the same figure either 15 or 20. Whenever a child goes out a lamp black mark is made on its right cheek or behind the right ear.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox, including measles and chicken pox is called Sitla when it is epidemic. Small pox is believed by the Hindus to be presided over by a goddess called Sitla Mata or small pox mother. To protect their children mothers propitiate Sitla Mata once in a year on the bright or dark seventh of Sharavan (August) which is the day sacred to her. As small pox is believed to be caused by heat, artificial heat is avoided as much as possible on that day and all the members of a family bathe with cold water and eat cold food cooked on the previous day. When a child is actually attacked with small pox Mata Maiya propitiated by a visit to her stone image which is kept in a Mahadev or Mata's temple or under a Nimb, or Pipal tree. Among Kolis Katchis, or Kumbhars and other low castes the small pox stone is kept near their other objects of worship. One of the most reputed stones of small pox goddess near this State is in the Karanli State. The small pox goddess is visited on the seventh, fifteenth or twenty first day after the appearance of the disease on a Monday and Friday. No medicine is given to the child. The sight of a woman in child-birth or in her monthly sickness and a person in black and of any unclean person is believed to be very injurious to the child. It is therefore protected from strangers' gaze and its cot is strewn with nimb leaves to avert the ill effect produced by the shadow of an unclean person accidentally falling on it.

TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP.

Under the orders of the Provincial Census Superintendent a list of the different terms of relationship was made out and is given here to show that many terms of relationship which are not differentiated in the English language but are in the local dialects while there are some terms of relationship which are differentiated in English but are not in the vernacular.

Vernacular terms of relationship.

Serial No.	English terms.	BRJ BHASHA.	
		By men.	By women.
1	Father ...	पिता Pita.	The same.
2	Mother ...	माता Mata.	"
3	Son ...	पुत्र Putra.	"
4	Daughter ...	पुत्री Putri.	"
5	Brother ...	भिराता Bhrita.	"
6	Sister ...	बेहन Bahan.	"
7	Elder brother ...	बडा भिराता Bara Bhirata.	"
8	Younger brother ...	छोटा भिराता Chhota Bhirata.	छोटा भाई chhota Bhai.
9	Elder sister ...	बडी बेहन Bari Behan.	"
10	Younger sister ...	छोटी बेहन Choti Behan.	"
11	Father's brother ...	काका Kaka.	"
12	Brother's child ...	भतीजा Bhatija.	"
13	Father's brother's wife ...	ताई या काकी Tai or Kaki.	"
14	Husband's mother's child...	जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	"
15	Father's brother's child ...	काका का लडका Kaka ka Larka.	"
16	Father's sister ...	भुआ Bhua.	"
17	Father's sister's husband ...	फूफा Phupa.	"
18	Wife's brother's child ...	साले का लडका Salai kai Larkai.	"
19	Father's sister's child ...	भुआ का लडका Bhua kai Larkai.	"
20	Mother's brother ...	मामा Mama.	"
21	Sister's child...	भानेज Bhanej.	"
22	Mother's brother's wife ...	मांई Main.	"
23	Husband's sister's child ...	नंद के लडके Nand kai Larkai.	"
24	Mother's brother's child ...	मामा के लडके Mama kai Larkai.	"
25	Mother's sister ...	मायवसी Mavsi.	"
26	Mother's sister's husband ...	मोसा Mosa.	"

HINDI.		URDU.		Remarks.
By men.	By women.	By men.	By women.	
पिता Pita.	The same.	बाप Bap.	The same.	
माता Mata.	"	मां man.	"	
पुत्र Putra.	"	बेटा Beta.	"	
पुत्री Putri.	"	बेटी Beti.	"	
भाई Bhai.	"	भाई Bhai.	"	
भगनी Bhagani.	"	बेहन Behan.	"	
बड़ा भाई या दादा Bara Bhai or Dada.	"	बड़ा भाई Bara Bhai.	"	
छोटा भाई Chhota Bhai.	"	छोटा भाई Chhota Bhai.	"	
बड़ी बेहन या जीजी Bari Behan or Jiji.	"	आपा Apa.*	"	
छोटी बेहन Chhoti Behan.	"	बुआ Bua*	"	
काका Kaka.	"	चाचा Chacha.	"	
भतीजा Bhatija.	"	भतीजा Bhatja.	"	
ताई या काकी Tai or Kaki.	"	ताई या चाची Tai or Chachi.	"	
जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	"	जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	"	
काका का लडका Kaka ka Larka.	"	ताऊ या चाचा का लडका Tao or Chacha kai Larkai	"	
भुआ Bhua.	"	फुपी Phupi*	"	
फुपा Phupa.	"	फूपा Phupa.	"	
साले का लडका Salai ka Larka.	"	साले का लडका Salai kai Larkai.	"	
भुआ के लडके Bhua kai Larkai.	"	फुपी के लडके Phupi kai Larkai.	"	
मामा Mama.	"	मामा Mama.	"	
भानजा Bhanja.	"	भानजा Bhanija.	"	
मां Main.	"	मामी या मुमानी Mami or Mumani.	"	
नंद के लडके Nand kai Larkai	"	भानज Bhanija	"	
मामा के लडके Mama kai Larkai.	"	मामूजाद भाई Mamuzad Bhai.	"	
मोसी Mosi.	"	खाला Khala*	"	
मोसा Mosa.	"	खालू Khalu*	"	

Serial No.	English terms.	BRIJ BHASHA.	
		By men.	By women.
27	Wife's Sister's child ...	साली के लड़के Sali kai Larkai.	The same.
28	Mother's sister's child ...	मोसी के लड़के Mosi kai Larkai.	"
29	Father's father ...	बाबा Baba.	"
30	Son's son ...	पोता Pota.	"
31	Father's mother ...	आजी Aji.	"
32	Mother's father ...	Nana नाना.	"
33	Daughter's son ...	धेवता Dhaivta.	"
34	Mother's mother ...	नानी Nani.	"
35	Husband ...	धनी Dhani.	"
36	Wife ...	घर वाली Ghar wali.	"
37	Wife's father ...	सुसर Susar.	"
38	Daughter's husband ...	सगा Saga.	"
39	Wife's mother ...	सास Sas.	"
40	Husband's father ...	सुसर Susar.	"
41	Son's wife ...	दुल्हन Dulhain.	"
42	Husband's mother ...	सास Sas.	"
43	Wife's brother ...	साला Sala.	"
44	Sister's husband ...	जीजा Jija.	"
45	Wife's sister ...	साली Sali.	"
46	Husband's brother ...	जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	"
47	Brother's wife ...	भावी या बहू Bhabe or Bahu.	"
48	Husband's sister ...	ननद Nanad.	"
49	Wife's sister's husband ...	साहू Sarhu.	"
50	Husband's brother's wife ...	जेठानी या दौरानी Jethani or Dorani	"
51	Son's wife's parent ...	समधी और समधन Samdhi and Samdhan.	"
52	Wife's brother's wife ...	सलेज Salaj.	"

HINDI.		URDU.		Remarks.
By men.	By women.	By men.	By women.	
साली के लड़के Sali kai Larkai.	The same.	साली के लड़के Sali kai Larkai.	The same.	
मोसी के लड़के Mosi kai Larkai.	"	खाला के लड़के Khala kai Larkai.	"	
चाचा Baba.	"	चाचा Baba.	"	
नाती Nati.	"	नबीरा Nabera*	पोता	
दादी Dadi	"	दादी Dadi.	"	
नाना Nana.	"	नाना Nana.	"	
धेवता Dhaivta.	"	नवासा Nawasa.	"	
नानी Nani.	"	नानी Nani.	"	
पत Pat.	"	खावींद Khawind.	"	
इस्त्री Istri.	"	जोजे Zojai.	"	
सुसर Sausr.	"	खुसर Khusar.	"	
जवाई Jawain.	"	खावींद Khawind.	"	
सास Sas.	"	खुशदामन Khush-daman.	"	
सुसर Sasur.	"	खुसर Khusar.	"	
बहू Bahu.	"	दुलेहन Dulaihan.	"	
सास Sas.	"	सास Sas.	"	
साला Sala.	"	साला Sala.	"	
जीजा Jija	"	बेहनोई Behnoi.	"	
साली Sali.	"	साली Sali.	"	
जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	"	जेठ या देवर Jeth or Dever.	"	
भावी या बहू Bhabī or Bahu	"	भावी या बहू Bhabī or Bahu.	"	
ननद Nand.	"	बीबी Bibi.	"	
साहू Sarhu.	"	हमजुल्फ Hamzulf.	"	
जिठानी या दौरानी Jethani or Dorani.	"	जिठानी या दौरानी Jethani or Dorani.	"	
समधी और समधन or Samdhi Samdhan.	"	समधी और समधन Samdhi and Samdan.	"	
सलेज Salaj.	"	सलेज Salaj.	"	

It may also be noted that those who are equal in age to the speaker are generally spoken of by the people in the State as brothers if males and as sister if females and as uncles or aunt if they are of the age of his father or mother.

Certain privileges are attached to certain relations such as the eldest of the family generally has a right to name the newly born child and has a right to get a present for that. The eldest son of the deceased puts fire to the corps.

A maternal uncle is entitled to get one fourth of the dowery and so forth. Sala and Snsra are generally used as terms of abuse.

Chapter VIII.

EDUCATION.

The instructions of the Provincial Census Superintendent were to mark those persons as literate in column 14 of the Census Schedule who could both read and write any language, and mark those who could both read and write English as literate in English in column 15 of the Schedule. Those instructions were strictly followed and hence there can not be strictly speaking any true comparison of the figure of 1901 when no strict restrictions were followed in this respect. As desired by the Darbar a record was made of all the vernacular languages or scripts in which each person was literate. A reference to the Imperial Table VIII will show that there are 5,188 literate males and 281 females. Of those 4,390 know Hindi, 528 Urdu, 418 English and 133 other languages for which a detail is given in the foot note of the table. Table IX gives figures by caste. Of the total literate population 70·7 belong to the higher castes of Brahmans, Rajputs, Vaish, Bhargavas and Kayasth while 29·3 persons belong to the low castes such as Menas, Gujars, Chamars etc. Of the total population of 1,613 males and 1,111 females of the Jats in the State 151 males and 17 females have been returned as literate.

In the total population of this State only 2·08 persons out of a hundred are literate in the limited sense in which this term was used at the present Census.

Taking the sexes separately one male in every 28 and one female in every 424 can read and write; of the total number of literate males 76·3 P. C. are over 20 years of age and 1·8 P. C. are under 10. The remaining 21·9 P. C. are distributed between the age periods of 10-15 and 15-20. The figures of literates for each district are returned as follows:—

<i>Tehsil.</i>	<i>Literate.</i>		<i>Percentage.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gird . . .	2,567	220	6·7	0·7
Rajakhera . . .	461	22	2·2	0·1
Kolari . . .	588	7	2·4	0·03
Baseri . . .	431	6	1·8	0·03
Bari . . .	735	15	2·6	0·1
Sirmathra & Rejhoni Jagirs	406	11	4·6	0·2
	5,188	281		

73292

It shows that Gird Tehsil stands highest in the list and Sirmathra comes the next followed by Bari, Kolari and Rajakhhera while Baseri is the last.

Education by religion.—The figures for literates by religion and by Tehsil are returned thus:—

No.	Tehsil	Hindu	Mohomedan	Jain	Others	Total
1	Gird ...	2,215	429	57	86	2,787
2	Rajakhhera ...	364	15	100	4	483
3	Kolari ...	573	20	2	...	595
4	Baseri ...	411	25	1	...	437
5	Bari ...	635	110	3	2	750
6	Sirmathra and Rejhoni Jagirs	393	21	2	1	417
Total		4,591	620	165	93	5,469

English Education.—In the State, as a whole there are 1·6 persons per 1,000 of the total population who stated that they knew English. Of these 1 in 358 males and 1 in 7,942 nearly, females know English.

The ratio is naturally the highest in the Dholpur Town which is the Capital of the State and has got the only one English High School.

The advantage of the English Education is taken to the greatest extent by Kayasthas (98) Brahmans (97) and Banyas (43). So far as can be gathered from the comparison of the figures of literates with the figures returned on the previous Census it will be seen that the number of literate males has increased from 3,891 in 1901 to 5,188 in 1911.

Female education has also made some progress in the present decade but the percentage is still very low. It is however hoped that the girl School established recently will show better results in the next Census.

Chapter IX.

LANGUAGE.

The instructions for filling in the column 13 of the Census schedule were:—

“Enter the language which each person ordinarily uses in his own house. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes, the language of the mothers should be entered.”

Foreign languages spoken in this State are given in Imperial Table X and a comparison of these figures with those of 1901 will show that there has been a decrease under.

Hindi	...	...	2,53,149 persons
Urdu	...	...	8,410 „

while a new dialect “Dholpuri” has been recorded this time. The reasons for these differences in these figures are that in the State the people generally

speaking a language which can not strictly be called Hindi, Brij Bhasha nor Urdu. In 1901 the language of the Mohomedans generally was taken to be Urdu and that of the Hindus as Hindi and this principle was followed indiscriminately. This time effort was made to make a distinction between the Hindi, Urdu and the local Dholpuri dialect speaking people and only those who did speak true Hindi and Urdu have been recorded as Hindi and Urdu speaking people while the others who spoke the local dialect were recorded as speaking "Dholpuri"

Uses of mother tongue.—Figures for the languages spoken by the people help the administrators to find out which languages are mostly spoken in each area and whether each is increasing or decreasing in popularity so that orders regarding the languages to be used in courts and Schools by officials and in official papers may be adopted accordingly. 24 languages and dialects have been recorded as the home language of the people living within the limits of this State. Of these 20 are vernaculars of India, 1 of the Asiatic countries, 1 of Africa and 2 are European languages. Hindi and Urdu with Dholpuri may be said the vernaculars of the people living in Dholpur State. The rest of the languages spoken are mostly the languages of immigrants in the State.

The figures of the three main languages by districts have been recorded as follows:—

LANGUAGE SPOKEN.

	<i>Dholpuri.</i>		<i>Hindi.</i>		<i>Urdu.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gird	36,339	30,183	961	601	437	433
Rajakhera	19,439	11,975	1,049	4,192	2	...
Kolari	24,350	20,489	252	255	12	4
Baseri	23,629	19,540	50	22	21	6
Bari	27,885	23,388	99	54	380	412
Sirmathra and Rejhoni						
Jagirs	8,676	6,965	17	4	5	7
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1,40,318	1,12,540	2,428	5,128	857	862

The Dholpuri dialect according to the grouping of Dr. Gresson was shown in 1901 to belong to the main group of Rajasthani language by Captain A. D. Bannerman I.S.C. late Provincial Census Superintendent for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara and in his list of languages sent to Dholpur Census office with his letter No. 989 dated 5th May 1901 it was shown to be spoken in Dholpur.

The introduction of new institution and new ideas in life have led to the incorporation of many English words in the vernacular languages of the State. Such words as—*Master, Class, Report, Deputy, Railway, Station, Ticket, Pass, Guard, Engine, Motor car, Superintendent, Appeal, Magistrate, Judge, Police, Notice, Warrant, Doctor, Plague, Stamp, Cricket, Band, Bottle, Button, etc.*, are now used like ordinary vernacular words.

The languages such as Dholpuri, Hindi, are all written in Devnagri character and the order of the Darbar dated 3rd April 1907 was circulated to the effect that all miscellaneous work in State offices should be done in Hindi and this order has been carried out, as far as practicable. Devnagri script is generally taught in all the village Schools of the State.

Chapter X.

INFIRMITIES.

In column 16 of the Census Schedule information was collected for certain defined infirmities for which the enumerators had distinct instructions as to the entries they had to make. Only four sorts of infirmities were asked to be recorded, *viz.* Blind of both eyes, insane, suffering from corrosive leprosy and deaf and dumb by birth. But the word by birth when translated literally was thought by many to govern the other infirmities as well and hence early efforts were made to supplant these instructions.

The figures for the four infirmities when compared with those recorded in 1901 stand thus:—

		1901		1911	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Insane	...	7	3	16	10
Deaf and dumb	...	48	15	53	25
Lepers	...	15	2	14	2
Blind	...	161	145	261	353
...	...				
Total		231	165	344	390

The increase noticed in all the figures may be largely due to the care bestowed in recording the infirmities this time. To be sure of all possible mistakes the entries were made to be re-checked by the District officers and found correct.

INFIRMITIES BY RELIGION.

Per 10,000 of the population.

	<i>Insane.</i>		<i>Deaf and dumb.</i>		<i>Lepers.</i>		<i>Blind.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hindus	1.0	0.6	3.5	2.0	0.8	0.1	18.0	29.5
Mohomedan	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.1	20.9	32.2
Jain	...	...	25.5	...	8.5	...	8.5	23.3
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Among the Insanes it will be seen that the ratio is high among Mohomedans which may be due to their non-vegetable diet.

Deaf-Mutism.—The figure noted above shows that there are 29.6 deaf mutes in 1,00,000 of the population against 23.2 in 1901 but this increase is due only to the accuracy of the return rather than to any other cause.

As compared with the figures of India as a whole which were 62 males and 42 females in 1901 in a population of 1,00,000 persons there are 36.6 males and 20.8 females in this State.

From the totals of the figures for the insane and deaf-mutes it will be noticed that the males suffer more than the females throughout the State. The proportion of deaf-mutes is higher between the age period of 0-44 than it is in the age period of 45 and upward which fact shows that deaf-mutes are short lived as compared with persons not so afflicted.

Blindness.—The total figures for the blind persons returned in the State are 232.9 per 1,00,000 of the population. There is an increase of 308 over the figures of 1901. The facts that the eye operations performed in cataract cases outnumber those performed in the previous decade and the comparative immunity from the small-pox by the spread of vaccination throughout the State, the increase in the number of blind persons noted in this Census is a wonder but it may be due to the accuracy of the Statistics than for any other cause which brings about blindness. The ambiguous wordings of the instructions in the past Censuses must have caused the omission of recording as blind those who were not so from birth. In the present Census the figures were re-checked by the District officers after the Census and only a very few cases in the whole lot were found to be wrongly entered.

The proportion of the blind is 180.7 males to 296.3 females in the population of 1,00,000. The excess of the females over the males is natural as the domestic arrangement of Hindu homes where Hindus form 92.2 P. C. of the population is a fruitful cause of blindness among the females.

The figures by age periods will show that for 0-25 there are 58 male and 34 female blinds while for 25-70 and over the figures for the two sexes are 203 and 319 which fact clearly proves that the daily secluded life of the Hindu community tells very seriously on the health of the woman folk.

The figures for lepers noted above show that the number of lepers in the State as a whole are returned 16 instead of 17 in 1901.

The number of lepers is the highest amongst the Jains. The Statistics of lepers by caste show that Banya caste have the highest figure for lepers in the State. Of 14 male lepers there are only 2 females. These figures go to show that the males are more liable to this dire disease than the females.

Chapter XI.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

A caste is defined by Sir Herbert Risley in his India volume of the last Census as "a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. Claiming common descent from a mythical ancestors, human or divine, professing to follow the same professional calling, and regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogenous community." A caste is almost invariably endogamous in the sense that a member of the large circle denoted by the common name may not marry outside that circle, but within the circle there are usually a number of smaller circles, each of which is also endogamous."

"Social Restrictions" as has been said by Mr., Gait C. I. E. the Census Commissioner for India in an article on caste in the *Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics* "exist amongst all nations but nowhere are they so rigidly observed as amongst the Hindus" But times are changing always and though in the present age people especially those who are called educated may not be so superstitiously particular in matters of eating and drinking yet they do scrupulously observe the caste rules and regulations which are remarkably stable and absolute with regard to the marriages and which may therefore be called the essential principles of the caste. To have therefore a complete and accurate record of the caste of the Hindus is a very difficult task in the Census operation. People have got very vague-ideas about the castes themselves. They give name of the castes which are really no castes but the name of clans, title or occupations. In some cases persons of low castes in their present prosperous condition feel ashamed to give out the true name of their real caste and try to conceal it with a view to eliminate all such incorrect names and to avoid all possible inaccuracies the Provincial Census Superintendent had taken early opportunity to compile a complete list of all the castes returned in 1901 and under instructions I had held a meeting of the leading personages and took their opinion as to which of the names given in the list were true caste names. A vernacular copy of the list was then sent to the Tehsildars for the guidance of the Census staff. A number of wrong entries due to ignorance or to deliberate mis-statement was thus greatly reduced.

The enumerators however had instructions to enter all new names which they may be told to enter in course of the preliminary and final enumeration. Some names so entered were subsequently on investigation found to be synonymous e. g. Kahars, Bhois and Dhimars which were found to really belong to the same stock. Investigation into all such new castes was subsequently made by me and the results reported to the Provincial Census Superintendent under whose orders a list has now been made up and is attached to this chapter for ready reference.

It will be seen that by a variety of complex social influences whose working can not be precisely traced a number of types or varieties of castes might be formed. These may be due to (1) functional (2) sectarian (3) racial (4) and a mixture of other castes.

For instance every caste purposed to have a traditional occupation though now many of its members have abandoned it. The Mochis, Lohars, Sunars, and other artizan castes are quite distinct though most of them do not now follow their traditional vocations. The Gosains and Jogees etc. castes belonged originally to the religious sects but have not formed separate castes. The Rajputs and Rebaris etc. castes were originally tribes or races but have subsequently formed into separate castes.

Origin of sub-caste.—Enquiries made into the twenty typical castes show that bigger groups have sub-castes which may have arisen from causes such as

- (1) Residence in a different locality.
- (2) The adoption or abandonment of a degrading occupation.
- (3) Difference of occupation even if neither is degrading.

As compared with the figures of India as a whole which were 62 males and 42 females in 1901 in a population of 1,00,000 persons there are 36.6 males and 20.8 females in this State.

From the totals of the figures for the insane and deaf-mutes it will be noticed that the males suffer more than the females throughout the State. The proportion of deaf-mutes is higher between the age period of 0-44 than it is in the age period of 45 and upward which fact shows that deaf-mutes are short lived as compared with persons not so afflicted.

Blindness.—The total figures for the blind persons returned in the State are 232.9 per 1,00,000 of the population. There is an increase of 308 over the figures of 1901. The facts that the eye operations performed in cataract cases outnumber those performed in the previous decade and the comparative immunity from the small-pox by the spread of vaccination throughout the State, the increase in the number of blind persons noted in this Census is a wonder but it may be due to the accuracy of the Statistics than for any other cause which brings about blindness. The ambiguous wordings of the instructions in the past Censuses must have caused the omission of recording as blind those who were not so from birth. In the present Census the figures were re-checked by the District officers after the Census and only a very few cases in the whole lot were found to be wrongly entered.

The proportion of the blind is 180.7 males to 296.3 females in the population of 1,00,000. The excess of the females over the males is natural as the domestic arrangement of Hindu homes where Hindus form 92.2 P. C. of the population is a fruitful cause of blindness among the females.

The figures by age periods will show that for 0-25 there are 58 male and 34 female blinds while for 25-70 and over the figures for the two sexes are 203 and 319 which fact clearly proves that the daily secluded life of the Hindu community tells very seriously on the health of the woman folk.

The figures for lepers noted above show that the number of lepers in the State as a whole are returned 16 instead of 17 in 1901.

The number of lepers is the highest amongst the Jains. The Statistics of lepers by caste show that Banya caste have the highest figure for lepers in the State. Of 14 male lepers there are only 2 females. These figures go to show that the males are more liable to this dire disease than the females.

Chapter XI.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

A caste is defined by Sir Herbert Risley in his India volume of the last Census as "a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. Claiming common descent from a mythical ancestors, human or divine, professing to follow the same professional calling, and regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogenous community." A caste is almost invariably endogamous in the sense that a member of the large circle denoted by the common name may not marry outside that circle, but within the circle there are usually a number of smaller circles, each of which is also endogamous."

"Social Restrictions" as has been said by Mr., Gait C. I. E. the Census Commissioner for India in an article on caste in the *Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics* "exist amongst all nations but nowhere are they so rigidly observed as amongst the Hindus" But times are changing always and though in the present age people especially those who are called educated may not be so superstitiously particular in matters of eating and drinking yet they do scrupulously observe the caste rules and regulations which are remarkably stable and absolute with regard to the marriages and which may therefore be called the essential principles of the caste. To have therefore a complete and accurate record of the caste of the Hindus is a very difficult task in the Census operation. People have got very vague-ideas about the castes themselves. They give name of the castes which are really no castes but the name of clans, title or occupations. In some cases persons of low castes in their present prosperous condition feel ashamed to give out the true name of their real caste and try to conceal it with a view to eliminate all such incorrect names and to avoid all possible inaccuracies the Provincial Census Superintendent had taken early opportunity to compile a complete list of all the castes returned in 1901 and under instructions I had held a meeting of the leading personages and took their opinion as to which of the names given in the list were true caste names. A vernacular copy of the list was then sent to the Tehsildars for the guidance of the Census staff. A number of wrong entries due to ignorance or to deliberate mis-statement was thus greatly reduced.

The enumerators however had instructions to enter all new names which they may be told to enter in course of the preliminary and final enumeration. Some names so entered were subsequently on investigation found to be synonymous e. g. Kahars, Bhois and Dhimars which were found to really belong to the same stock. Investigation into all such new castes was subsequently made by me and the results reported to the Provincial Census Superintendent under whose orders a list has now been made up and is attached to this chapter for ready reference.

It will be seen that by a variety of complex social influences whose working can not be precisely traced a number of types or varieties of castes might be formed. These may be due to (1) functional (2) sectarian (3) racial (4) and a mixture of other castes.

For instance every caste purposes to have a traditional occupation though now many of its members have abandoned it. The Mochis, Lohars, Sunars, and other artizan castes are quite distinct though most of them do not now follow their traditional vocations. The Gosains and Jogees etc. castes belonged originally to the religious sects but have not formed separate castes. The Rajputs and Rebaris etc. castes were originally tribes or races but have subsequently formed into separate castes.

Origin of sub-caste.—Enquiries made into the twenty typical castes show that bigger groups have sub-castes which may have arisen from causes such as

- (1) Residence in a different locality.
- (2) The adoption or abandonment of a degrading occupation.
- (3) Difference of occupation even if neither is degrading.

- (4) Variation in social practices.
- (5) Pollution.
- (6) Split in the governing body.
- (7) Difference of origin.

Rigidity of rules Endogamy and Commonsality.—As a general rule all the members of a caste including the sub-castes eat together but intermarriages are permitted only within the limits of the sub-castes. The restrictions on intercourse increase as one goes from the top to the bottom of the caste system. The Brahman, Bania and Rajput castes must marry their girls within their castes or sub-castes but they can eat together within the large circle of their whole castes and with a few exceptions even that of the tribes from which their different castes are formed. A Gour Brahman will not marry his daughter outside his own group but he will have no objection to eat and drink with a Sanad or other class of the Brahman, if the other party may not have any objection to it. But the artisans and the depressed classes are more strict, both with regard to food and marriage. The sub-castes of Barhai or Khatris (carpenters) for instance, would neither eat together nor intermarry.

GOVERNMENT.

No member of any sub-caste can gain admission into another and each has its own Panchayat or administration. A general Panchayat of the entire group in certain castes including all its sub-castes meet occasionally for regulating social matters concerning the whole but so far as social matters are concerned, each sub-caste is quite independent of the rest.

Penalties for breach of the rules which differentiate sub-castes of the same caste.—When the members of different sub-castes eat together or smoke from the same hukka contrary to the usual practice hardly any notice is taken except perhaps in the lower castes and the punishment inflicted if any is fine only. But if the offence is deemed very serious owing to the low status of one of the sub-castes or want of food understanding between the two sub-castes the offending party may even be excommunicated till a feast is given to the whole sub-caste. But the punishment of permanent excommunication is never inflicted. When however a member of one sub-caste gives his daughter in marriage to, or takes a bride from another sub-caste excommunication is invariably the result. But as a general rule such excommunications are condoned and only a fine is imposed instead after the delinquent has remained out of caste for some time. If the bride is proved to belong to a sub-caste of the common caste of the parties, she is allowed to remain in the section in which she is married but if she is of some other caste the delinquent is re-admitted into his caste only on the condition of his abandoning her.

In the annual caste conferences which are of late held by almost all the higher castes for their social amelioration, introduction of intermarriages between the sub-castes forms one of the subjects for discussion and finds favours with a comparatively large majority. Banias, of late perhaps owing to a deficiency of females in higher castes and some Brahmans also had to pay a heavy bride price and the custom appears to be gaining grounds in the State.

Relation between caste and sub-castes.—The general conclusion indicated by an examination of system of sub-castes seems to be that although at any given time a caste might have been split up into numerous separate sub-castes that have often no special connection with each other as belonging to the same fraternity yet in certain circumstances different groups coalesce, while in other circumstances fresh sub-castes spring up into existence. Among the low castes the restrictions regarding food are very few, while as regards marriage, as noted in the preceding para. above, they are often set aside and condoned.

Endogamy as a test of caste.—Monsieur Emih Senart in his learned work on "his castes dans India" is of opinion that endogamy is the true test of caste and that the sub-caste ought really to be regarded as the caste because this is the group which practises endogamy when the caste name is a general term like Bania or Brahman etc; which are really names of functions or tribes including a member of true castes following the same profession it is quite right that for the true caste we must look to the inner groups practising endogamy. For instance, the term Bania is a functional designation and not the name of a caste. It includes all kinds of trading groups such as Mathuria, Agarwal, khadelwal etc. many of which, not only have no connection with one another, but often are of very different social status. The case is otherwise however when we come to terms like Bisa or Dasa, Agarwal which are the sub-castes sprung from original group of the Agarwal.

There are the names of sub-caste practising endogamy but it would be contrary to all hitherto accepted ideas on the subject to treat them as separate caste. In spite of the instructions on marriage, all the sub-castes of a main caste regard themselves as forming a single community bound together not only by the possession of some traditional occupation but also by the belief in a common origin, they also in many cases worship the same tutelary deity and have the same social and religious observances. However the restrictions on marriage among some castes are comparatively lax and as already pointed out, their breaches are often condoned by the imposition of a fine only, while in some places marriage between two sub-castes is for-bidden, in other places not far distant it is allowed. And sometimes the restrictions on marriage in the caste of the sub-caste apply only to the giving and not to the taking of wives.

Caste Government.—With the exception of a few tribal castes as Rajput etc. nearly all the functional and other castes have caste Panchayats or standing caste communities which deal as a matter of course with all breaches of caste rules and regulations. In each caste panchayat, there is a head man and two or three leaders or foremen who hold their offices by hereditary right. The State has no concern with the selection of the president by the members of the caste. The head of the Bania and other castes are generally called Chaudharies or Mehtas. When the regular heir to the dignity is unfit to hold the post from physical or mental weakness he retains the title though the actual power is exercised by some other member of his family. Although theoretically all the members of the caste have a right to take part in the deliberations of the caste panchayat along with the headman and the leaders, it is only a few whose personal qualities have gained their influence that actually do so, and as none of the rest dispute their opinions. Caste authority virtually rests with this inner cabinet.

- (4) Variation in social practices.
- (5) Pollution.
- (6) Split in the governing body.
- (7) Difference of origin.

Rigidity of rules Endogamy and Commonsality.—As a general rule all the members of a caste including the sub-castes eat together but intermarriages are permitted only within the limits of the sub-castes. The restrictions on intercourse increase as one goes from the top to the bottom of the caste system. The Brahman, Bania and Rajput castes must marry their girls within their castes or sub-castes but they can eat together within the large circle of their whole castes and with a few exceptions even that of the tribes from which their different castes are formed. A Gour Brahman will not marry his daughter outside his own group but he will have no objection to eat and drink with a Sanad or other class of the Brahman, if the other party may not have any objection to it. But the artizans and the depressed classes are more strict, both with regard to food and marriage. The sub-castes of Barhai or Khatis (carpenters) for instance, would neither eat together nor intermarry.

G O V E R N M E N T.

No member of any sub-caste can gain admission into another and each has its own Panchayat or administration. A general Panchayat of the entire group in certain castes including all its sub-castes meet occasionally for regulating social matters concerning the whole but so far as social matters are concerned, each sub-caste is quite independent of the rest.

Penalties for breach of the rules which differentiate sub-castes of the same caste.—When the members of different sub-castes eat together or smoke from the same hukka contrary to the usual practice hardly any notice is taken except perhaps in the lower castes and the punishment inflicted if any is fine only. But if the offence is deemed very serious owing to the low status of one of the sub-castes or want of food understanding between the two sub-castes the offending party may even be excommunicated till a feast is given to the whole sub-caste. But the punishment of permanent excommunication is never inflicted. When however a member of one sub-caste gives his daughter in marriage to, or takes a bride from another sub-caste excommunication is invariably the result. But as a general rule such excommunications are condoned and only a fine is imposed instead after the delinquent has remained out of caste for some time. If the bride is proved to belong to a sub-caste of the common caste of the parties, she is allowed to remain in the section in which she is married but if she is of some other caste the delinquent is re-admitted into his caste only on the condition of his abandoning her.

In the annual caste conferences which are of late held by almost all the higher castes for their social amelioration, introduction of intermarriages between the sub-castes forms one of the subjects for discussion and finds favours with a comparatively large majority. Banias, of late perhaps owing to a deficiency of females in their castes and some Brahmans also had to pay a heavy bride price and the custom appears to be gaining grounds in the State.

Relation between caste and sub-castes.—The general conclusion indicated by an examination of system of sub-castes seems to be that although at any given time a caste might have been split up into numerous separate sub-castes that have often no special connection with each other as belonging to the same fraternity yet in certain circumstances different groups coalesce, while in other circumstances fresh sub-castes spring up into existence. Among the low castes the restrictions regarding food are very few, while as regards marriage, as noted in the preceding para. above, they are often set aside and condoned.

Endogamy as a test of caste.—Monsieur Emih Senart in his learned work on "his castes dans India" is of opinion that endogamy is the true test of caste and that the sub-caste ought really to be regarded as the caste because this is the group which practises endogamy when the caste name is a general term like Bania or Brahman etc; which are really names of functions or tribes including a member of true castes following the same profession it is quite right that for the true caste we must look to the inner groups practising endogamy. For instance, the term Bania is a functional designation and not the name of a caste. It includes all kinds of trading groups such as Mathuria, Agarwal, khadelwal etc. many of which, not only have no connection with one another, but often are of very different social status. The case is otherwise however when we come to terms like Bisa or Dasa, Agarwal which are the sub-castes sprung from original group of the Agarwal.

There are the names of sub-caste practising endogamy but it would be contrary to all hitherto accepted ideas on the subject to treat them as separate caste. In spite of the instructions on marriage, all the sub-castes of a main caste regard themselves as forming a single community bound together not only by the possession of some traditional occupation but also by the belief in a common origin, they also in many cases worship the same tutelary deity and have the same social and religious observances. However the restrictions on marriage among some castes are comparatively lax and as already pointed out, their breaches are often condoned by the imposition of a fine only, while in some places marriage between two sub-castes is forbidden, in other places not far distant it is allowed. And sometimes the restrictions on marriage in the caste of the sub-caste apply only to the giving and not to the taking of wives.

Caste Government.—With the exception of a few tribal castes as Rajput etc. nearly all the functional and other castes have caste Panchayats or standing caste communities which deal as a matter of course with all branches of caste rules and regulations. In each caste panchayat, there is a head man and two or three leaders or foremen who hold their offices by hereditary right. The State has no concern with the selection of the president by the members of the caste. The head of the Bania and other castes are generally called Chaudharies or Mehtas. When the regular heir to the dignity is unfit to hold the post from physical or mental weakness he retains the title though the actual power is exercised by some other member of his family. Although theoretically all the members of the caste have a right to take part in the deliberations of the caste panchayat along with the headman and the leaders, it is only a few whose personal qualities have gained their influence that actually do so, and as none of the rest dispute their opinions. Caste authority virtually rests with this inner cabinet.

- (4) Variation in social practices.
- (5) Pollution.
- (6) Split in the governing body.
- (7) Difference of origin.

Rigidity of rules Endogamy and Commonsality.—As a general rule all the members of a caste including the sub-castes eat together but intermarriages are permitted only within the limits of the sub-castes. The restrictions on intercourse increase as one goes from the top to the bottom of the caste system. The Brahman, Bania and Rajput castes must marry their girls within their castes or sub-castes but they can eat together within the large circle of their whole castes and with a few exceptions even that of the tribes from which their different castes are formed. A Gour Brahman will not marry his daughter outside his own group but he will have no objection to eat and drink with a Sanad or other class of the Brahman, if the other party may not have any objection to it. But the artizans and the depressed classes are more strict, both with regard to food and marriage. The sub-castes of Barhai or Khatis (carpenters) for instance, would neither eat together nor intermarry.

GOVERNMENT.

No member of any sub-caste can gain admission into another and each has its own Panchayat or administration. A general Panchayat of the entire group in certain castes including all its sub-castes meet occasionally for regulating social matters concerning the whole but so far as social matters are concerned, each sub-caste is quite independent of the rest.

Penalties for breach of the rules which differentiate sub-castes of the same caste.—When the members of different sub-castes eat together or smoke from the same hukka contrary to the usual practice hardly any notice is taken except perhaps in the lower castes and the punishment inflicted if any is fine only. But if the offence is deemed very serious owing to the low status of one of the sub-castes or want of food understanding between the two sub-castes the offending party may even be excommunicated till a feast is given to the whole sub-caste. But the punishment of permanent excommunication is never inflicted. When however a member of one sub-caste gives his daughter in marriage to, or takes a bride from another sub-caste excommunication is invariably the result. But as a general rule such excommunications are condoned and only a fine is imposed instead after the delinquent has remained out of caste for some time. If the bride is proved to belong to a sub-caste of the common caste of the parties, she is allowed to remain in the section in which she is married but if she is of some other caste the delinquent is re-admitted into his caste only on the condition of his abandoning her.

In the annual caste conferences which are of late held by almost all the higher castes for their social amelioration, introduction of intermarriages between the sub-castes forms one of the subjects for discussion and finds favours with a comparatively large majority. Banias, of late perhaps owing to a deficiency of females in higher castes and some Brahmans also had to pay a heavy bride price and the custom appears to be gaining grounds in the State.

Relation between caste and sub-castes.—The general conclusion indicated by an examination of system of sub-castes seems to be that although at any given time a caste might have been split up into numerous separate sub-castes that have often no special connection with each other as belonging to the same fraternity yet in certain circumstances different groups coalesce, while in other circumstances fresh sub-castes spring up into existence. Among the low castes the restrictions regarding food are very few, while as regards marriage, as noted in the preceding para. above, they are often set aside and condoned.

Endogamy as a test of caste.—Monsieur Emili Senart in his learned work on "his castes dans India" is of opinion that endogamy is the true test of caste and that the sub-caste ought really to be regarded as the caste because this is the group which practises endogamy when the caste name is a general term like Bania or Brahman etc; which are really names of functions or tribes including a member of true castes following the same profession it is quite right that for the true caste we must look to the inner groups practising endogamy. For instance, the term Bania is a functional designation and not the name of a caste. It includes all kinds of trading groups such as Mathuria, Agarwal, khadelwal etc. many of which, not only have no connection with one another, but often are of very different social status. The case is otherwise however when we come to terms like Bisa or Dasa, Agarwal which are the sub-castes sprung from original group of the Agarwal.

There are the names of sub-caste practising endogamy but it would be contrary to all hitherto accepted ideas on the subject to treat them as separate caste. In spite of the instructions on marriage, all the sub-castes of a main caste regard themselves as forming a single community bound together not only by the possession of some traditional occupation but also by the belief in a common origin, they also in many cases worship the same tutelary deity and have the same social and religious observances. However the restrictions on marriage among some castes are comparatively lax and as already pointed out, their breaches are often condoned by the imposition of a fine only, while in some places marriage between two sub-castes is forbidden, in other places not far distant it is allowed. And sometimes the restrictions on marriage in the caste of the sub-caste apply only to the giving and not to the taking of wives.

Caste Government.—With the exception of a few tribal castes as Rajput etc. nearly all the functional and other castes have caste Panchayats or standing caste communities which deal as a matter of course with all breaches of caste rules and regulations. In each caste panchayat, there is a head man and two or three leaders or foremen who hold their offices by hereditary right. The State has no concern with the selection of the president by the members of the caste. The head of the Bania and other castes are generally called Chaudharies or Mehtas. When the regular heir to the dignity is unfit to hold the post from physical or mental weakness he retains the title though the actual power is exercised by some other member of his family. Although theoretically all the members of the caste have a right to take part in the deliberations of the caste panchayat along with the headman and the leaders, it is only a few whose personal qualities have gained their influence that actually do so, and as none of the rest dispute their opinions. Caste authority virtually rests with this inner cabinet.

- (4) Variation in social practices.
- (5) Pollution.
- (6) Split in the governing body.
- (7) Difference of origin.

Rigidity of rules Endogamy and Commonsality.—As a general rule all the members of a caste including the sub-castes eat together but intermarriages are permitted only within the limits of the sub-castes. The restrictions on intercourse increase as one goes from the top to the bottom of the caste system. The Brahman, Bania and Rajput castes must marry their girls within their castes or sub-castes but they can eat together within the large circle of their whole castes and with a few exceptions even that of the tribes from which their different castes are formed. A Gour Brahman will not marry his daughter outside his own group but he will have no objection to eat and drink with a Sanad or other class of the Brahman, if the other party may not have any objection to it. But the artizans and the depressed classes are more strict, both with regard to food and marriage. The sub-castes of Barhai or Khatris (carpenters) for instance, would neither eat together nor intermarry.

G O V E R N M E N T.

No member of any sub-caste can gain admission into another and each has its own Panchayat or administration. A general Panchayat of the entire group in certain castes including all its sub-castes meet occasionally for regulating social matters concerning the whole but so far as social matters are concerned, each sub-caste is quite independent of the rest.

Penalties for breach of the rules which differentiate sub-castes of the same caste.—When the members of different sub-castes eat together or smoke from the same hukka contrary to the usual practice hardly any notice is taken except perhaps in the lower castes and the punishment inflicted if any is fine only. But if the offence is deemed very serious owing to the low status of one of the sub-castes or want of food understanding between the two sub-castes the offending party may even be excommunicated till a feast is given to the whole sub-caste. But the punishment of permanent excommunication is never inflicted. When however a member of one sub-caste gives his daughter in marriage to, or takes a bride from another sub-caste excommunication is invariably the result. But as a general rule such excommunications are condoned and only a fine is imposed instead after the delinquent has remained out of caste for some time. If the bride is proved to belong to a sub-caste of the common caste of the parties, she is allowed to remain in the section in which she is married but if she is of some other caste the delinquent is re-admitted into his caste only on the condition of his abandoning her.

In the annual caste conferences which are of late held by almost all the higher castes for their social amelioration, introduction of intermarriages between the sub-castes forms one of the subjects for discussion and finds favours with a comparatively large majority. Banias, of late perhaps owing to a deficiency of females in their castes and some Brahmans also had to pay a heavy bride price and the custom appears to be gaining grounds in the State.

Relation between caste and sub-castes.—The general conclusion indicated by an examination of system of sub-castes seems to be that although at any given time a caste might have been split up into numerous separate sub-castes that have often no special connection with each other as belonging to the same fraternity yet in certain circumstances different groups coalesce, while in other circumstances fresh sub-castes spring up into existence. Among the low castes the restrictions regarding food are very few, while as regards marriage, as noted in the preceding para. above, they are often set aside and condoned.

Endogamy as a test of caste.—Monsieur Emili Senart in his learned work on "his castes dans India" is of opinion that endogamy is the true test of caste and that the sub-caste ought really to be regarded as the caste because this is the group which practises endogamy when the caste name is a general term like Bania or Brahman etc; which are really names of functions or tribes including a member of true castes following the same profession it is quite right that for the true caste we must look to the inner groups practising endogamy. For instance, the term Bania is a functional designation and not the name of a caste. It includes all kinds of trading groups such as Mathuria, Agarwal, khadewal etc. many of which, not only have no connection with one another, but often are of very different social status. The case is otherwise however when we come to terms like Bisa or Dasa, Agarwal which are the sub-castes sprung from original group of the Agarwal.

There are the names of sub-caste practising endogamy but it would be contrary to all hitherto accepted ideas on the subject to treat them as separate caste. In spite of the instructions on marriage, all the sub-castes of a main caste regard themselves as forming a single community bound together not only by the possession of some traditional occupation but also by the belief in a common origin. they also in many cases worship the same tutelary deity and have the same social and religious observances. However the restrictions on marriage among some castes are comparatively lax and as already pointed out, their breaches are often condoned by the imposition of a fine only, while in some places marriage between two sub-castes is for-bidden, in other places not far distant it is allowed. And sometimes the restrictions on marriage in the caste of the sub-caste apply only to the giving and not to the taking of wives.

Caste Government.—With the exception of a few tribal castes as Rajput etc. nearly all the functional and other castes have caste Panchayats or standing caste communities which deal as a matter of course with all breaches of caste rules and regulations. In each caste panchayat, there is a head man and two or three leaders or foremen who hold their offices by hereditary right. The State has no concern with the selection of the president by the members of the caste. The head of the Bania and other castes are generally called Chaudharies or Mehtas. When the regular heir to the dignity is unfit to hold the post from physical or mental weakness he retains the title though the actual power is exercised by some other member of his family. Although theoretically all the members of the caste have a right to take part in the deliberations of the caste panchayat along with the headman and the leaders, it is only a few whose personal qualities have gained their influence that actually do so, and as none of the rest dispute their opinions. Caste authority virtually rests with this inner cabinet.

Jurisdiction.—The jurisdiction of a Panchayat extends over those who belong to that particular caste. The members of the caste may all be in one town or village or may be distributed in different towns or villages. The Panchayat takes cognizance of all social matters or which concerns the caste *e.g.* breaking of caste rules, giving permission to marry a child outside the limit of the area fixed for contracting marriages, granting divorces etc. and in some instances other social matters are also brought before the Panchayat for decision.

Servants of the Panchayats.—Ordinarily Panchayats are called by the afflicted party whose duty is to call the members together and the expenses of the Panchayat are borne by the party or parties whom the panchayat held responsible to defray the expenses.

Procedure.—The members of the Panchayat summoned by the parties concerned work under the guidance of the president elect. They take evidence examine witnesses hear what the accuser and the accused have to say and give such decision as to them may appear proper. The whole proceedings as well as the final order is oral excepting in very rare cases in which the finding is given in writing.

Punishment.—The breach of a caste rule is ordinarily punished by a fine, temporary or permanent excommunication according to the nature of the offence. The party may also be required to provide a feast for the Panchayat or go to the ganges to take a bath in its sacred water. If the caste sentence is unjust or unnecessarily hard or the parties are dissatisfied in any other way with the decision of the Panchayat they recourse to the law courts of the State where decisions on all social matters are generally decided on caste rules and regulations.

Caste restrictions.—There are numerous restrictions in force on the conduct of a man by the unwritten law of his community. In the castes in which caste conferences are now being held the laws are now written in black and white. The rules of the Walter Krit Hitkarni Sabha originally intended for the Rajputs but which have recently been extended to all castes in the State have complete control over all caste ceremonies on the occasion of marriages. The caste rules have complete control over marriages, food and drink. Certain occupations are forbidden to certain castes and if a member of these castes do follow such forbidden occupations he is excommunicated unless he leaves that calling and apologises the members of his caste for his behaviour in the past. For example if a Brahman does any menial service, or sells liquor or meat he is sure to be excommunicated.

Modern disintegrating tendencies.—Within the last twenty or thirty years education and coming in contact with the out-siders have brought about many changes in some of the minor caste restrictions. The change is most perceptible in the distinctive caste dress. Pajamas and angarkhas have yielded place to European fashioned shirts and coats, and the Pagri or head dress to caps, safas and even sola hats. Collars and ties have come into fashion among the educated and half educated of the generation. The practice of shaving the head and keeping a big tuft of hair on the crown of the head (*chutya*.) which was the distinctive sign of a Hindu, has been discarded and the practice of having close cropped hair has been the fashion of the day. Formerly one could at a glance guess the caste of a Hindu from his peculiar dress, but now the change in

his exterior has been so great that it becomes difficult to find out not only his caste, but also whether he is a Hindu, Parsi or Musalman. Caste restrictions regarding food and pollution by touch are also being broken down owing to the spread of western ideas and the improved means of communications. Promiscuous travelling now prevails throughout the country and Brahmans and other twice born sit and take refreshment in contact with Shudras, outcastes and Melachhas on the benches of the railway carriages conveniently closing their eyes to the contamination which such contiguity involves. The Railways, public Hospitals, Jails, law courts and such other institutions ignore the claims of castes within their walls. In the public schools and colleges persons of all castes except the lowest sit together in the same class rooms, join in the same games on the play-ground and often reside and eat meals together in boarding houses attached to some of them. Drinking, of aerated waters prepared by non-Hindus, Biscuits manufactured by Huntley and Palmer and other western manufacturers are freely partaken and when doctors advise, there is no hesitation even in taking chicken, soup or egg-mixture. There are many educated Hindus who deliberately break through the rules of caste when it suits them to do, but in their own houses the fear of giving offence to their more orthodox caste-fellows and the female members of the family lead them to observe the established rules and propositions and so long as they do this their laxity elsewhere is condoned. Brought up in seclusion and without much education the females in a family are tenacious of the old observances' restrictions and regard any departures from them with disfavour. There have recently however been signs of a great change in the treatment of Hindu ladies of high castes. Following the example of their advanced communities Hindu gentlemen are now becoming anxious to give their daughters a good education. It is now only a matter of time for females of the educated classes to appear freely in public and when they do so the restrictions of the caste system so far as ordinary social intercourse is concerned are doomed. The uneducated masses however are far more conservative than the educated few and it may be doubted whether they will imitate their examples in those matters. The masses in the village leading the same life with but very little change.

Caste among Jains.—Only the Mahajan caste has been recorded among the Jains in this State. It is said that individual members of a caste who accept Jainism as their religion continue to be its member along with those who follow Hinduism. A Vaishnav girl married into a Jain family may continue to be a Vaishnava. In spite of the religious difference the social customs of Jains and Hindus among the Bania castes are much the same and the Brahman priests attend the ceremonies of the Jains without any scruples as regards their own social position among their castemen of the Hindus.

Castes among Mohomedans.—All Mohomedans can eat and drink together and although generally marriages among them are restricted among Members of certain groups and tribes only there is nothing like outcasting or excommunication for marrying beyond those limits. The main distinction between them is that founded on their being foreigners or indiginous. Their main divisions are Saiyads, Mugals, Pathans and Shaikhs. Saiyads claim their descent from the Prophet and are therefore respected among the Mohomedans. They use Mir among the males and Begum among the females as their titles. Mugals are the descendents of the Mugal conquerors of India and use Mirza before (Born of great man)

and Beg (Lord) after their names, while the females add khanams to their names. The Pathans are of Afgan origin. Most of the families in Dholpur and Bari are the direct descendents of the Afgan Sardars who had come in India from Afganistan in 12, or 13 century A. D. They built small fortress and acquired villages which they could bring under their control. They are still in possession of Jagir and Mafi lands which their ancestors obtained at the hands of the administrators of the part of the country and which was laterly recognised by the late His Highness the Maharaj Rana Kiratsingh when this State came into his possession. The title of Shaikh applies to all the other Mohomedans who are not Saiyad, Mugal or Pathan because the Prophet has himself said that all converts to his faith were of him and of his tribes.

Percentage of main caste.—82 castes have been returned in the State. Of them among the Hindus are:—

1. Brahmans	form	12.3 P. C.	of the total population.	ce
2. Banias	"	4.9	" "	ive
or Mahajans				well
3. Rajputs.	"	8.2	" "	g is
genuine.	"	7.9	" "	
Rajakhera.	"	1.8	" "	fine,
4. Kayasth.	"	0.9	" "	fence.
5. Jat.	"	1.0	" "	to the
6. Chakar				just or
(Golapurab.)	"	2.05	" "	ecision
7. Gujar.	"	7.6	" "	ons on
8. Goshain.	"	1.0	" "	
9. Lodha.	"	4.1	" "	on the
10. Gadarya.	"	2.5	" "	which
11. Katchhi.	"	0.2	law.	white.
12. Kumhar.	"	1.8	pha ori.	uts but
13. Nai	"	1.8	castes in	control
14. Mena	"	4.3	for	is have
15. Kahar.	"	0.8	" "	ire for-
16. Barhai.	"	1.7	" "	bidden
17. Dhobi.	"	1.4	" "	the
18. Koli.	"	3.2	" "	
19. Chamar.	"	16.0	" "	
20. Bhanghi.	"	0.8	" "	
21. Others.	"	4.8	" "	
Total		92.2	...	...

Those among the Mohomedans the Sayads form 0.4 P. C. of the total population

Mugals	"	0.1	"	"
Pathan	"	2.0	"	"
Shaikh	"	3.0	"	"
Others	"	1.4	"	"
Total		6.5	...	...

The percentage by caste for the two Censuses has been returned thus:—

Hindus.		9101.	1911.
1. Brahmans.	...	12.6	12.3
2. Banias.	...	5.1	4.9
Rajputs.			
{ (a) Genuine.	...	8.1	8.2
{ (b) Rajakhera	...	1.8	1.8
4. Kayasth.	...	0.9	0.9
5. Jat.	...	1.1	1.0
6. Golapurab.	...	2.4	2.5
7. Gujar.	...	7.7	7.6
8. Goshain.	...	1.1	1.0
9. Lodha.	...	3.8	4.1
10. Gadarya.	...	2.1	2.5
11. Katchhi.	...	8.3	9.2
12. Kumhar.	...	1.4	1.4
13. Nai.	...	1.8	1.8
14. Mena.	...	5.2	4.3
15. Kahar.	...	1.1	0.8
16. Barhai.	...	7.8	1.7
17. Dhobi.	...	1.3	1.4
18. Koli.	...	3.3	3.2
19. Chamar.	...	15.9	16.0
20. Bhangi.	...	0.8	0.8
21. Others.	...	4.8	4.8

Total ... 92.3 92.2

Mohomedens.		1901.	1911.
1. Sayad.	...	0.3	0.4
2. Mugals.	...	0.1	0.1
3. Pathan.	...	2.1	2.0
4. Shaikh.	...	4.5	3.0
5. Others.	...	...	1.4

Total 7.0 6.9

Considerable change is observed in the mode of living and style of dwelling and the nature of furniture used now by the people of Dholpur specially in the town when it will be seen that Angarkhas and Achkans have given place to coats of various shapes and styles. Linseed oil has yielded place to kerosine oil which is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned shoes are being rapidly displaced by black or brown leather western styled shoes or boots. The old practice of keeping long tuft of hairs on the heads is fast disappearing and the western fashion of wearing close cut hair over the whole head is coming into vogue. In lieu of the Gadi Takia most houses have now a few chairs and tables and the brass shamas have been replaced by foreign made lamps and lanterns.

The change in female dress is also well marked. In place of widely and thickly made Lengas foreign made Saris are now becoming into use. In short change is observed every where and the old order changeth giving place to new.

and Beg (Lord) after their names, while the females add khanams to their names. The Pathans are of Afgan origin. Most of the families in Dholpur and Bari are the direct descendents of the Afgan Sardars who had come in India from Afganistan in 12, or 13 century A. D. They built small fortress and acquired villages which they could bring under their control. They are still in possession of Jagir and Mafi lands which their ancestors obtained at the hands of the administrators of the part of the country and which was laterly recognised by the late His Highness the Maharaj Rana Kiratsingh when this State came into his possession. The title of Shaikh applies to all the other Mohomedans who are not Saiyad, Mugal or Pathan because the Prophet has himself said that all converts to his faith were of him and of his tribes.

Percentage of main caste.—82 castes have been returned in the State. Of them among the Hindus are:—

1. Brahmans	form	12.3 P. C.	of the total population.	
2. Banias	"	4.9	" "	
or Mahajans				
3. Rajputs.	"	8.2	" "	
genuine.	"	7.9	" "	
Rajakhera.	"	1.8	" "	
4. Kayasth.	"	0.9	" "	
5. Jat.	"	1.0	" "	
6. Chakar				
(Golapurab.)	"	2.05	" "	
7. Gujar.	"	7.6	" "	
8. Goshain.	"	1.0	" "	
9. Lodha.	"	4.1	" "	
10. Gadarya.	"	2.5	" "	
11. Katchhi.	"	9.2	" "	
12. Kumhar.	"	1.4	" "	
13. Nai	"	1.8	" "	
14. Mena	"	4.3	" "	
15. Kahar.	"	0.8	" "	
16. Barhai.	"	1.7	" "	
17. Dhobi.	"	1.4	" "	
18. Koli.	"	3.2	" "	
19. Chamar.	"	16.0	" "	
20. Bhangi.	"	0.8	" "	
21. Others.	"	4.8	" "	
Total		92.2	...	...

Those among the Mohomedans the Sayads form 0.4 P. C. of the total population

Mugals	"	0.1	"	"
Pathan	"	2.0	"	"
Shaikh	"	3.0	"	"
Others	"	1.4	"	"
Total		6.9	...	...

The percentage by caste for the two Censuses has been returned thus:—

Hindus.		9101.	1911.
1. Brahmans.	...	12.6	12.3
2. Banias.	...	5.1	4.9
Rajputs.			
{ (a) Genuine.	...	8.1	8.2
{ (b) Rajakhera	...	1.8	1.8
4. Kayasth.	...	0.9	0.9
5. Jat.	...	1.1	1.0
6. Golapurab.	...	2.4	2.5
7. Gujar.	...	7.7	7.6
8. Goshain.	...	1.1	1.0
9. Lodha.	...	3.8	4.1
10. Gadarya.	...	2.1	2.5
11. Katchhi.	...	8.3	9.2
12. Kumhar.	...	1.4	1.4
13. Nai.	...	1.8	1.8
14. Mena.	...	5.2	4.3
15. Kahar.	...	1.1	0.8
16. Barhai.	...	1.8	1.7
17. Dhobi.	...	1.3	1.4
18. Koli.	...	3.3	3.2
19. Chamar.	...	15.9	16.0
20. Bhangi.	...	0.8	0.8
21. Others.	...	4.8	4.8

Total ... 92.3 92.2

Mohomedens.		1901.	1911.
1. Sayad.	...	0.3	0.4
2. Mugals.	...	0.1	0.1
3. Pathan.	...	2.1	2.0
4. Shaikh.	...	4.5	3.0
5. Others.	...	...	1.4

Total 7.0 6.9

Considerable change is observed in the mode of living and style of dwelling and the nature of furniture used now by the people of Dholpur specially in the town when it will be seen that Angarkhas and Achkans have given place to coats of various shapes and styles. Linseed oil has yielded place to kerosine oil which is largely used all over the State for lighting purposes. The native old fashioned shoes are being rapidly displaced by black or brown leather western styled shoes or boots. The old practice of keeping long tuft of hairs on the heads is fast disappearing and the western fashion of wearing close cut hair over the whole head is coming into vogue. In lieu of the Gadi Takia most houses have now a few chairs and tables and the brass shamas have been replaced by foreign made lamps and lanterns.

The change in female dress is also well marked. In place of widely and thickly made Lengas foreign made Saris are now becoming into use. In short change is observed every where and the old order changeth giving place to new

List of Castes.

Serial No.	Name of castes.	Serial No.	Name of castes.	Remarks.
1	Ahir ...	28	Jogi ...	
2	Bairagi ...		(a) Nath ...	
	(a) Babaji ...	29	Jolaha ...	
3	Balai ...	30	Kachhi ...	
4	Banjara ...	31	Kahar ...	
5	Barhai ...	32	Kalal ...	
6	Bhangi ...	33	Kandera (Dhonia) ...	
7	Bhat ...	34	Kasai ...	
8	Bhishti ...	35	Kayastha ...	
9	Bhoi ...	36	Khati ...	
10	Brahman ...	37	Khatik ...	
	(a) Joshi ...	38	Kahtri ...	
	(b) Chowrasi Kammod ...	39	Kirar ...	
11	Chakar (Golapurab) ...	40	Koli ...	
12	Chamar ...	41	Komhar ...	
13	Chhipa ...	42	Kumbi ...	
14	Christian ...	43	Kunjra ...	
15	Darzi ...	44	Lakhera ...	
16	Dhanak ...	45	(a) Manihar... Lodha ...	
17	Dhobi ...	46	Lohar ...	
18	Dholi (Mirasi) ...	47	Mahajan ...	
19	English ...	48	Mali ...	
20	Fakir ...	49	Manihar ...	
21	French ...		(a) Churigar ...	
22	Gadaria ...		(b) Lakhera... Mehtar ...	
23	Gaudese ...	50		
24	Goshain ...	51	Meo, Mewati...	
25	Gujar ...	52	Mena ...	
	(a) Ghosi ...	53	Mirasi ...	
26	Irish ...	54	Mochi ...	
27	Jat ...	55	Mogal ...	

List of Castes.

Serial No.	Castes.	Serial No.	Castes.	Remarks.
56	Moghia ...		j. Badhakia ...	
57	Nai ...		k. Churhela ...	
58	Nayak ...		l. Chobdar ...	
59	Nat ...		m. Hijra ...	
60	Odh ...		n. Hurakia ...	
61	Parsi ...		o. Dom ...	
62	Pathan ...		p. Golai ...	
63	Rajput ...		q. Jasondhia ...	
64	Rangrez ...		r. Jaga ...	
	(a) Nilgar ...		s. Kachera ...	
65	Rawat ...		t. Kalamat ...	
66	Rebari ...		u. Kanjar ...	
67	Sayad ...		v. Kunchbadhia ...	
68	Scotch ...		w. Kazi ...	
69	Shekh ...		x. Kamnigar ...	
70	Sunar ...		y. Mallah ...	
71	Teli ...		z. Marehta ...	
72	Others ...		a a. Mirdha ...	
73	Unspecified ...		a b. Malak ...	
	<i>Datail of others.</i>		a c. Nanakpanthi ...	
	a. Bahelia ...		a d. Patwa ...	
	b. Bahrupia ...		a e. Randi ...	
	c. Bari ...		a f. Sangtarash ...	
	d. Baria ...		a g. Sagalgar ...	
	e. Bharbhunja ...		a h. Saphera ...	
	f. Bharbunja ...		a i. Tamoli ...	
	g. Bhand ...		a j. Kathera ...	
	h. Bhargava ...		a k. Tawaif ...	
	i. Bhatiara ...		a l. Others ...	

Chapter XII.

O C C U P A T I O N .

The statistics regarding occupation will be found in Imperial table XV (a) and (b) and XV additional and XVI.

The information regarding occupation was collected in the three columns of the General Census Shedule as noted below :—

Occupation of subsistence of actual workers.		Names of subsistence of dependents on actual workers.
Principal.	Subsidiary.	
9	10	11

The instructions given to the enumerators were as under :—

“Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers)—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house rent, pension etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as service or writing or labour for example in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a Ginning, Factory or Cotton Mill or on earth work, etc. In the case of agriculturist distinguish between persons who receive rent (Zimindars) and those who pay rent (cultivators). If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as ‘maker and seller’ of them. Women and children who work at any occupation, which helps to augment the family income, must be entered in column 9 *under that occupation and not in column 11*. Column 9 will be blank for dependents. Column 10 (subsidiary occupation for actual workers). Enter there any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupations. Thus, if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman but partly also by fishing, the word boatman will be entered in column 9 and fisherman in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word ‘none’. This column will be blank for dependents.”

Column 11 (means of subsistence of dependents)—For children and women and old and infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. This column will be blank for actual workers.

Classification of occupation.—The Census Commissioner has on the present occasion drawn up a new scheme of classification based on that of Dr. Jacques Bertillon Chief Des Travaux statistiques *de la ville de Paris*, a prominent European statistician.

All occupations were first divided into four classes—(a) Productions of raw material—(b) Transformation and employment of raw materials—(c) Public administration and liberal arts—(d) Miscellaneous. Each of these main classes were then divided into sub classes.

(a) Raw materials necessary for every occupation are produced either by working upon the soil. I. Agriculture or by working under the soil. II. Extraction of minerals.

(b) These raw materials are changed by the arts and manufactures. III. Manufactures carried to the places where they are needed. IV. Transport and distributed among consumers by trade. V. Trade. (c) To keep good order and guard the welfare of the preceding occupation, every country has an army and a public force. VI. and a public administration. VII. The liberal profession. VIII. and persons living upon their income IX. naturally follow the occupation just reviewed.

(d) Finally it is expedient to establish a division for domestic service. X insufficiently described occupation. XI and unproductive. XII This gives us 4 classes and 12 sub-classes. The sub-classes have further been divided into orders and the orders into groups and so on. For the facility of the sorters the Provincial Census Superintendent had got the very common occupations printed on the sorters tickets. This had rendered the work of the sorters very easy.

The most striking feature of the return is the immense preponderance of agricultural pursuits. Nearly 71.3 per cent of the population are agriculturists. 1.1 engaged in the exploitation of the surface of the earth for the production of raw materials.

18.1 per cent are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances.

6.4 per cent have the principal means of support on public administration and liberal arts while other miscellaneous occupations such as domestic services and insufficiently described occupations are the means of 3.1 per cent of the population.

The number per 1,000 of the population who subsist by the primitive in the State as a whole is as noted below :—

Occupation.	Group included.	No. per 1,000	
		of total population.	
	1,2,3a & 6	650.5	
Land Lords and tenants etc. ...			
Labourers—	4	61.8	
Agricultural labourers ...	98,104,168	6.2	
General labourers ...	9,10,12	8.4	
Stock owners, Milkmen and herdmen ...	21.22	20.1	
Cotton workers (not in mills) ...	41,42,89	6.1	
Goldsmith and Blacksmith ...	43	0.8	
Brass copper and lead metal workers ...	8.57	9.2	
Carpenters ...	14,60,97	1.5	
Fishermen and boatmen ...	54,119	9.9	
Oil pressers ...	73	12.1	
Barbers ..	72	11.1	
Washermen ..			

Grain parchers	..	..	59	1.5
Leather workers	..	..	32,33,34,109,126	2.6
Basket makers, scavenger	..	..	38,93,161	14.5
Priests	..	..	138,149,152	8.8
Potters	..	..	48,112	9.8
Mendicants	..	..	150,170	18.1
Midwives	..	..	156	0.4
Grocers and confectioners	..	..	63,64,118,120	7.7
Grain dealers and money lenders	..	..	107,122	3.4
Tailors	..	..	69	3.1
Vegetable and fruit sellers	..	..	121	2.4
Other shop-keepers	..	..	136	5.1
Makers and sellers of bangles	..	..	46,90,91,133	2.5

Workers and dependents.—In every 100 persons there are 55.4 workers and 44.6 dependents in the State as a whole.

Taking the districts separately we find that corresponding proportion of workers and dependents for the districts are :—

<i>District.</i>		<i>Workers.</i>	<i>Dependents.</i>
Gird	...	14.6	11.9
Rajakhera	...	6.1	7.9
Kolari	..	9.5	7.7
Baseri	..	9.7	6.8
Bari	..	11.8	8.0
Sirmathra	...	3.7	2.3
		<hr/> 55.4	<hr/> 44.6

It may be observed that only those persons were directed to be returned as dependents who did not in any way add to the earnings of the family. Women and children doing work purely of domestic character such as cooking or bringing water or wood for family use were not returned as actual workers.

In the State as a whole amongst 100 actual workers more than 39.0 per cent are males and a little less than 16.4 per cent are females. Among the pursuits in which more than 500 women have been returned as workers in the State are :—

1.	Group No.	2	Ordinary cultivators	27,652
2.	"	4	Farm servants	4,954
3.	"	22	Cotton spinning	1,265
4.	"	48	Brick and tile makers	597
5.	"	57	Flour grinder	670
6.	"	72	Washing etc.	887
7.	"	163	Domestic menial servants	689

The occupation in which females are engaged may be grouped into three classes those which are followed by them independently such as flour grinding and cotton spinning, those which are supplementary to their husbands occupation such as *selling of bangles, oil pressers, vegetable seller, Potters* and lastly those in which both the sexes work together such as *basket making, field labour, grass and wood selling etc.*

Agricultural occupation.—The following groups were included in agriculture :—

a. Ordinary cultivation.

1. Income from rent of agriculture.
2. Ordinary cultivators (rent payers).
3. Agents and Managers of landed estate (not planters, clerks, rent collectors).
4. Farm servants, and field labourers.
5. Tea, coffee and indigo planters.
6. Fruit, flower vegetable betel vine, arica, nut etc. growers.

Out of a thousand actual workers 25·8 returned themselves as rent receivers (land lords) 335·9 as rent payers (ordinary cultivators) 43·2 as farm servants and field labourers and 0·6 as fruit and flower and vegetable growers. The total number of dependents for these workers following agricultural pursuits is 306·2 per 1,000 of the total population.

Occupation combined with agriculture.—Persons classed as agriculturist who also followed other pursuits as their subsidiary means of livelihood were also recorded separately in a separate column of the Census Schedule and similarly those who were recovered as non-agriculturist in column 9 but who were partially dependent on agriculture were also so recorded separately and hence in addition to 23·5 per mille who are mainly dependents on agriculture there are also 22·2 per mille who depend on it as a secondary means of subsistence.

The proportion of the agriculturist is the largest in the Rajakhera District.

Then follow Baseri, Kolari, Sirmathra, Bari and Gird in order with 792·4, 787·3, 760·3, 731·0, 714·5, 586·1 respectively. The proportion of persons who are partially agriculturists is the highest in the case of occupation following under group No:—

12. Herdsmen, shepherds etc.
22. Leather spinning sizing and weaving.
37. Swayers, carpenters turners and joiners.
48. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.
54. Manufacture and refining of vegetables and mineral oil.
70. Shoe, boot.
72. Washing, cleaning and dyeing.
73. Barbers.
106. Money lenders.
117. Grocers etc.
119. Sellers of salt and vegetable, oil.
137. Itenerant, traders pedlars, hawkers.

Of the rent receivers with subsidiary occupation one in 6·6 is a Government servant, one in 37 is a money lender one in 84 is a trader, and one in 1773 is a school master, one in 111 is a priest and one in 886 is a Medical practitioner. Of the cultivators or rent payers who returned a subsidiary occupation one in 154 is a Government servant, one in 6 is a trader, and one in 24 is a artizan and one in 23 is a priest.

The proportion of persons maintained by agricultural at the present Census in this State is 650·0 per mille as compared with 666·2 in 1901.

We have now 61·8 farm servants and field labourers against 78·0 per mille in the last Census. The Revenue officer of the State informs me that the figures in Bighas for the cultivated land for 1901 and 1911 by Tehsils have come to as under :—

	1901.	1911.	Increase or Decrease.
1. Gird ...	97,000	1,21,708	+ 24,708
2. Rajakhera ...	80,591	90,488	+ 9,897
3. Kolari ...	88,562	1,02,354	+ 13,792
4. Baseri ...	1,03,015	94,760	— 8,255
5. Bari ...	1,07,154	1,06,780	— 374
	<u>4,76,322</u>	<u>5,16,090</u>	<u>+ 39,768</u>

Figures for Sirmathra for 1901 are not available. The most striking feature which comparison of these figures has shown is that the increase and the decrease in cultivation is returned just in proportion to the increase and decrease of general population of the Tehsil noted above and it would thus serve as a test of the accuracy of the Census.

A demand of general labour all round has caused a marked change in the wages of the labour.

Ten years ago a labourer for weeding or cutting could be had for 2 annas in cash but now it is difficult to get in same places men for even four or five annas. The general rate of labour has risen from annas 2 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 annas per day. It is now doubled. The condition of agircultural labourers and of labourers of all kinds has considerably improved within this decade.

Gird.	663	Pasture or the provision and care of animals maintain 8·5 per mille of the population in the whole State. The figure by Tehsil stands as noted on the margin.
Bari.	508	
Rajakhera.	301	
Baseri.	234	
Kolari.	280	
Sirmathra.	142	

Non-agricultural occupation.—Fishing and hunting support only 0·5 person per ten thousand of the population in the whole State. It is 6·0 per ten thousands in the Dholpur Town. The number per 1,000 supported by each of the main industries is noted below.

Order	Name of industries	No. supported per 1,000
6.	Textile	21·2
7.	Hides skin and hard material from the animal kingdom	1·4
8.	Wood	11·2
9.	Metal	3·2
10.	Ceromers	10·0
11.	Chemical products	7·3
12.	Food industries	6·8
13.	Dress and the tactiles	32·8
15.	Building industries	8·2

16.	....	Construction of means of Transport	....	0.1
18.	....	Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and service	}	4.3
19.	....	Industries concerned with refuse matter		
			....	7.7

Statistics of industries in Factories.—In the present Census, in addition to the general and house-hold Schedule a Special Schedule was prescribed for persons working in factories. It was filled up by the Manager of the Ramkishan Ramdyal Ginning factory which was the only factory existing on the 10th March 911. There are two factories in the whole State but the one for flour grinding which was planted very recently was not in working order on the date of the final Census. The management of the latter was until very recently in the hands of the administration while the transfer of the former concern to Messrs Ramkishan Ramdyal showed some signs of success in the work. It is hoped that such encouragement to the private enterprise will be given that may lead other capitalists to follow the example set by Messrs Ramkishan Ramdyal. Capital is required for the success of such enterprises and it is earnestly hoped that the authorities of the State Bank an institution which has been subsidised by the State for the benefit of the agriculturist and the State employes in general would sooner or latter feel it a necessity of providing adequate banking facilities on the modern type for the development of Commerce and industry in the State. The total number of employes in the ginning factory was 16 persons all males. 3 were employed in direct supervision and clerical work 5 as skilled workmen and 11 persons aged 14 and over were working as unskilled labourers. The factory as has been noted is managed by Messrs Ramkishan Ramdyal a firm belonging to the Banya caste.

Sub class IV Transport.—This sub-class relates to transport which includes.

1.	Transport	by	Water	0.3
2.	"	"	Road	7.3
3.	"	"	Rail	(2.1)
4.	"	"	Post and Tele- graph office	0.4

The total number of persons supported under this head is 2678 or 1.01 per mille. Of these 1334 are workers and 1344 dependents.

Transport by water is mainly conducted in the State by boats in rivers by 82 boatsmen.

Transport by road is carried on by carts, Ekka, pack bullocks, pack camels, donkeys, asses and porters and give maintenance to 1932 persons.

Transport by rail gives employment to 279 persons who with their dependents number 556. It may be noted that the main line of the G. I. P. Ry. runs through the State from South to North and have two Stations one in the Dholpur Town and the other in Mania about 10 miles from the capital. The Census for the

Station was taken by the G. I. P. authorities and the figures supplied to my office by the Provincial Census Superintendent show that 78 are employed on the traffic department while 18 including contractors and coolies were indirectly employed. A new line from Dholpur to Bari was opened by the Darbar during this decade. It is purely a State Railway and its Census was taken under my direct Supervision. The figures show that 21 persons were employed on this Railway on the traffic and 15 including contractors and coolies etc. were indirectly employed on the Railway construction works. These figures do not include dependents who number 23.

Sub class V Trade.—It supports 14,996 persons of these 7045 are actual workers and 7951 dependents. According to the new scheme of classification adopted in the present Census, those who both make and sell things are to be classed under industry and those who only sell them are to be classed under trade. But such a clear distinction did not appear in the original return between the two as to ensure a correct classification. Most of the artisans sell articles made by them without a trader or a middleman between them and the customers. A Teli sells oil which he presses, a potter sells the pots he makes and a sweet-meat maker sells the sweet-meat he manufactures and so on. The traders are either shopkeepers who sell cloth grain, grocery, hard ware and so forth. The most important group under the head of trade are money lending which supports 1601 persons, trade in piece goods which supports 782 persons and sale of grocery, vegetables sweet-meats, milk, ghee, betel leaves, tobacco and other food stuffs support altogether 6611 persons. Money lenders are also sometimes piece good-dealers or general Merchants or in villages zemindars or well to do cultivators.

Public force or Public administration.—		Under sub-class
Army (Government)	27	VI and VII the Census returns
(State)	2,675	show that there are 4118 per-
Police (State Government)	799	sons with their dependents in
	<hr/>	the public force as detailed on
Total	3,501	the margin and 4306 including
Village watchmen	617	dependents are under head
	<hr/>	Public administration which
Total	4,118	includes State service.

Under sub-class VII Profession and liberal arts are returned 7,498 persons including dependents. This head is connected with the occupation with professions and liberal arts and includes 5,844 persons. Those who are engaged in religion or are priests and ministers and religious mendicants are returned 110. Medicines including Hakim, vaid and Doctors 221*196 persons have returned themselves as School Masters and clerks etc. connected with education Department, 163 Engineers surveyors architects and their employers 5 photographers botanist and astronomers and 531 singers actors and dancers who together with their families number 957.

Persons living on their own income.—873 persons have been returned as living on their income from property other than agricultural land and on cash allowances of various kinds such as pensions etc.

Sub-class X Domestic service.—The number of persons solely dependent on personal and domestic service is 4740 or 18·0 per mille. This shows that only small proportion of the people can afford the luxury of engaging personal servants and the large majority have to depend upon the member of their house-hold and the family barber and prohibits. Looking to districts individually we find that out of the total number of persons under this head of 2336 persons in Dholpur Town 291 in Bari Town and 86 in Rajakhara Town serve as domestic servants while it numbers only 2017 in the rural population in the whole State.

Sub-class XI Insufficiently described occupations.—257 people have been returned as cashiers accountants and book keepers, clerks, mechanics otherwise unspecified and labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified. This much low proportion is due to the care bestowed on the compilation of the Census schedules by the Census staff this time.

Sub-class XII unproductive occupation.—1874 Inmates of Jail Hospital as group No. 169 and beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receiver of stolen property etc. (group No. 170) are included in this sub-class.

The figures for group No. 169 must be correct, but those for group No. 170 cannot be so as many of them following disreputable occupation such as legerery, vagarancy, prostitution and so on might have returned themselves as agriculturists or labourers.

Religious mendicants were entered into separate head (group No. 150) but the distinction between them and beggars is uncertain and it cannot be said how many of the real beggars have passed off as religious mendicants. Their number added to them returned under group No. 170 makes a total of 4769 which as compared with 5774 of 1901 shows considerable decrease in the number returned in the present Census under these heads.

DINDAYAL.

Dy. Census Superintendent.

PART II.

VILLAGE TABLES REGISTER.

State Dholpur

Tehsil &c. Gird

Charge Number 1.

Serial No.	Name of village.		TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Dholpur Town	...	10,685	9,094	19,779	
2	Gavan	...	19	16	35	
3	Malipura	...	373	354	727	
4	Shekhupur	...	273	255	528	
5	Basai Nib	...	402	398	800	
6	Bichhiya	...	99	84	183	
7	Moroli	...	673	529	1,202	
8	Nagla Moroli	...	10	5	15	
9	Rajaikalan	...	64	50	114	
10	Rajaikhurd	...	223	145	368	
11	Nagar	...	412	296	708	
12	Baripura	...	239	169	408	
13	Basai Dang	...	728	470	1,198	
14	Birpur Dang	...	188	148	336	
15	Nibhi	...	135	122	257	
16	Khanpura	...	55	36	91	
17	Kukpur	...	52	54	106	
18	Kotra	...	96	81	177	
19	Pataivri	...	20	9	29	
20	Sehron	...	49	35	84	
21	Garwapura	...	92	86	178	
22	Bishnodha	...	368	256	624	
23	Sandra	...	209	158	367	
24	Rajora	...	183	140	323	
25	Nagla Bhagat	...	77	56	133	
26	Dhimri	...	29	24	53	
27	Bagpura	...	102	71	173	
28	Khera	...	259	216	475	
29	Shahpur	...	54	33	87	
30	Sarani	...	158	120	278	
31	Chandpur	...	51	49	100	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
32	Mirzapur ...	160	130	290	
33	Basai Savanta ...	73	51	124	
34	Bhilgawan ...	69	53	122	
35	Bhagirathpura ...	44	44	88	
36	Surajpura ...	29	16	45	
37	Nurpura ...	18	20	38	
38	Purani Chhaoni ...	860	796	1,656	
39	Harnoda ...	Un-inhabited.			
40	Jhor ...	144	102	246	
41	Mohommedpur ...	58	40	98	
42	Pachgaon ...	476	369	845	
43	Ondaila ...	77	65	142	
44	Masudpur ...	49	40	89	
45	Jaroli ...	30	28	58	
46	Firozpur ...	124	109	233	
47	Dariyapur ...	33	18	51	
48	Alahpura ...	97	77	174	
49	Qazipura ...	43	30	73	
50	Odi ...	223	182	405	
51	Bhojpur ...	447	113	260	
52	Naikpur ...	216	164	380	
53	Dubra ...	221	169	390	
54	Sarkankhera ...	91	79	170	
55	Mustafabad...	76	64	140	
56	Tordanyal ...	208	147	355	
57	Luhari ...	321	258	579	
58	Bahbalpur ...	119	91	210	
59	Khargpur ...	60	52	112	
60	Salaimpur ...	47	42	89	
61	Dangarpur ...	80	53	133	
62	Bahadarpur ...	67	68	135	
63	Jatoli ...	295	238	533	
64	Naya Gaon ...	31	33	64	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
65	Mirzapur ...	65	53	118	
66	Sarkoli ...	62	55	117	
67	Dulhara ...	480	411	891	
68	Udhanpur ...	231	165	396	
69	Birondha ...	715	614	1,329	
70	Aidapur ...	118	84	202	
71	Sakatpur ...	180	145	325	
72	Birpur ...	259	243	502	
73	Mugarvara ...	115	96	211	
74	Baravat ...	127	105	232	
75	Dubati ...	251	222	473	
76	Biparpur ...	235	186	421	
77	Dandoli ...	259	232	491	
78	Bhanpur ...	43	32	75	
79	Manya Khas ...	911	798	1,709	
80	Jaira ...	157	125	282	
81	Tanda ...	220	199	419	
82	Duragpura ...	150	131	281	
83	Bhondia ...	66	51	117	
84	Phulpur ...	143	116	259	
85	Hinota ...	492	406	898	
86	Mahori ...	140	108	248	
87	Darupura ...	96	92	188	
88	Bothpura ...	428	418	916	
89	Daheri ...	220	188	408	
90	Sihpura ...	108	95	203	
91	Bageholi ...	182	138	320	
92	Baretha ...	446	362	808	
93	Sijroli ...	141	132	273	
94	Bara Gaon ...	135	107	242	
95	Jalalpur ...	171	149	320	
96	Randoli ...	261	190	451	
97	Kusenda ...	436	345	781	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
98	Pati ...	96	85	181	
99	Inchhapura ...	199	167	366	
100	Shahpura ...	280	252	532	
101	Tihaiyapura ...	76	56	132	
102	Radhepura ...	97	60	157	
103	Pilua ...	57	44	101	
104	Jasupura ...	458	365	823	
105	Kotpura ...	309	230	539	
106	Kailashpura ...	132	129	261	
107	Bintipura ...	304	227	531	
108	Khubipura ...	69	50	119	
109	Garaich ...	115	85	200	
110	Rundh Garaich ...	Un-inhabited.			
111	Marha Buzurg ...	102	57	159	
112	Jagariapura ...	139	96	235	
113	Tor Shankra ...	14	8	22	
114	Marha Bhau ...	171	133	304	
115	Khairli ...	928	723	1,651	
116	Parsondha ...	128	101	229	
117	Bichola ...	226	196	422	
118	Chapraoli ...	167	165	327	
119	Ladampur ...	71	44	115	
120	Morondha ...	156	137	293	
121	Mangrol ...	980	842	1,822	
122	Tetuka ...	22	18	40	
123	Bagcholi ...	128	129	257	
124	Johanpura ...	32	18	50	
125	Basailalu ...	144	135	279	
126	Ratanpur ...	32	18	50	
127	Dungarpur ...	160	159	329	
128	Sahajpur ...	122	98	220	
129	Pathrora Kalan ...	97	62	159	
130	Pathrora Khurd ...	24	12	36	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
131	Baraihmoni ...	253	238	491	
132	Sadakdur ..	309	242	551	
133	Malakpur ..	63	49	112	
134	Singhaoli ...	92	88	180	
135	Jalalpur ...	Un-inhabited.			
136	Farakhpur ...	96	85	181	
137	Khurd ...	146	112	258	
138	Sundarpur ...	142	118	260	
139	Kasampur ...	283	246	529	
140	Tigharrakapura ...	198	134	332	
141	Sohanpur ...	58	37	95	
142	Ghari ...	73	57	130	
143	Bamroli ...	191	165	356	
144	Bhaisaina ...	278	225	503	
145	Samola ...	73	64	137	
146	Bhaisakh ...	143	118	261	
147	Sandha ...	203	158	361	
148	Bhagvantgarh ...	54	54	108	
139	Tagaoli ...	259	194	453	
150	Nibrol ...	211	194	405	
	Total ...	38,216	31,576	69,783	

VILLAGE TABLES REGISTER.

State Dholpur

Tehsil &c. Rajakhhera

Charge Number 2.

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Rajakhera Town ...	3,527	2,863	6,390	
2	Ganehdi ...	763	592	1,355	
3	Jareh Sadapur ...	777	568	1,345	
4	Hatwari ...	692	559	1,251	
5	Machharya ...	565	450	1,015	
6	Bajna ...	588	424	1,012	
7	Nadoli ...	544	416	960	
8	Basai Karay ...	506	424	930	
9	Samor ...	437	343	780	
10	Marena ...	405	368	773	
11	Naila ...	439	329	768	
12	Singhaoli Kalan ...	373	325	698	
13	Basai Ghia Ram ...	369	322	691	
14	Pahari ...	403	272	675	
15	Deokhera ...	370	297	667	
16	Silawat ...	392	272	664	
17	Chingora ...	348	289	637	
18	Karkakherli ...	310	254	564	
19	Babarpur ...	325	235	560	
20	Diboli ...	286	264	550	
21	Garhi Jafar ...	273	235	508	
22	Karilpur ...	307	190	497	
22	Sikroda ...	276	215	491	
24	Farrashpura ...	269	213	482	
25	Gandari ...	251	189	440	
26	Kathumra ...	240	196	436	
27	Basai Kablah... ..	237	189	426	
28	Dan ...	233	171	404	
29	Khunda ...	237	167	404	
30	Lalpur ...	220	177	397	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
31	Jaitpur	213.	180	393	
32	Rahsaina	208	171	379	
33	Nagar	200	169	369	
34	Mithaoli	199.	152	351	
35	Indraoli	195	155	350	
36	Mahedpura	190	158	348	
37	Travli	186	161	347	
38	Gunpur	195	141	336	
39	Somli	175	151	326	
40	Dighi	181	140	321	
41	Shekhupur Gujar ...	189	132	321	
42	Kathamri	180	134	314	
43	Pureni	201	112	313	
44	Shekhupur Brahman ...	192	120	312	
45	Singholi Khurd ...	166	141	307	
46	Jonawad	124	176	300	
47	Bichpuri	155	115	270	
48	Khanpura	142	123	265	
49	Bidar	135	111	246	
50	Nidora	130	101	231	
51	Barsla	136	93	229	
52	Chilpur	141	79	220	
53	Digarra	120	88	208	
54	Didvah	115	93	208	
55	Tiketpur	114	83	197	
56	Nib Danda	106	87	193	
57	Dongarpur	97	91	188	
58	Bhagwanpur	89	74	163	
59	Siholi	99	69	168	
60	Atrauli	94	73	167	
61	Daraoli	86	73	159	
62	Nasirpur	87	68	155	
63	Godupur	75	66	141	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
64	Bilehta ...	72	58	130	
65	Sikandarpur ...	72	58	130	
66	Sultanpur ...	75	47	122	
67	Khundli ...	57	55	112	
68	Jogipura ...	58	42	100	
69	Gopalpur ...	60	29	89	
70	Pah ...	45	43	88	
71	Dabher ...	43	35	78	
72	Bichola ...	39	35	74	
73	Ghoraiya Khera ...	31	37	68	
74	Madal ...	41	26	67	
75	Tirajpur ...	26	12	38	
76	Barkhera ...	10	9	19	
77	Andwa ...	Un - inhabited.			
78	Bhaopura ...				
Total ...		20,506	16,174	36,680	

VILLAGE TABLES REGISTER.

State Dholpur

Tehsil &c. Kolari

Charge Number 3.

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Sepau	1,425	1,197	2,622	
2	Salaipur	179	148	327	
3	Ari	145	102	247	
4	Nunhaira	263	236	499	
5	Hajipur	149	101	251	
6	Kankoli	915	757	1,672	
7	Garhi Lajja	403	373	776	
8	Kukara	423	350	773	
9	Nagla Raja	134	117	251	
10	Basai Murli	6	11	17	
11	Saihroli	436	377	813	
12	Saimra	142	97	239	
13	Gobli	20	19	39	
14	Dungarbara	35	26	61	
15	Ghughrai	102	83	185	
16	Kaithri	461	349	810	
17	Rajora Khurd	526	443	969	
18	Rajora Kalan	510	392	902	
19	Pipraua	623	507	1,130	
20	Kanasal	397	396	793	
21	Parua	418	358	776	
22	Donari	461	360	821	
23	Jaroli	294	250	544	
24	Maloni Pamar	618	553	1,171	
25	Basai Nawab	2,235	1,918	4,153	
26	Piparhaira	842	669	1,511	
27	Pirthipura	34	30	64	
28	Sarakna	206	171	377	
29	Kuraindha	267	250	517	
30	Sighora	139	117	256	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
31	Bhadiyana ...	280	226	506	
32	Malpur ...	Un- i n h a b i t e d .			
33	Badarka ...	417	370	787	
34	Nagla Kharagpura ...	556	494	1,051	
35	Kharagpur ...	290	244	534	
36	Kaimara ...	124	92	216	
37	Ajaipura ...	108	82	190	
38	Nadhaira Kalan ...	151	123	274	
39	Nadhaira Khurd ...	426	345	771	
40	Sakhwara ...	547	481	1,028	
41	Musalpur ...	399	348	147	
42	Shayast Nagar ...	199	168	367	
43	Kollari ...	445	389	834	
44	Painkari ...	103	80	183	
45	Bahravati ...	379	376	755	
46	Jamalpur ...	77	89	166	
47	Dharampura ...	365	310	675	
48	Thaikli ...	130	98	228	
49	Manpur ...	384	295	679	
50	Rajpur ...	431	376	807	
51	Chitora ...	458	388	846	
52	Norangabad ...	227	182	409	
53	Tehri ...	522	455	977	
54	Maloni Kalan ...	509	381	890	
55	Maloni Khurd ...	124	108	232	
56	Bara ...	133	109	242	
57	Ratanpura ...	186	175	361	
58	Bisatipura ...	44	37	81	
59	Unrara ...	148	120	268	
60	Mainhra ...	U n- i n h a b i t e d .			
61	Nagla Bhadoria ...	144	126	270	
62	Jakhi ...	157	131	288	
63	Kirarpura ...	53	31	84	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
64	Karimpura ...	248	203	251	
65	Puraini ...	285	213	498	
66	Barkhera ...	154	134	288	
67	Pathaina ...	188	165	353	
68	Jagariapura ...	148	136	284	
69	Dubepura ...	56	58	114	
70	Garhi Chatola ...	181	164	345	
71	Kumhairi ...	385	290	675	
72	Nagladani ...	98	88	186	
73	Kolua ...	231	180	411	
74	Chonrakhera ...	96	92	188	
75	Phoolpur ...	124	144	268	
76	Tasimo ...	1,134	940	2,074	
Grand Total ...		24,653	20,794	45,447	

VILLAGE TABLES REGISTER.

State Dholpur

Tehsil &c. Baseri

Charge Number 4.

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Bairja ...	197	151	348	
2	Baidarpur ...	89	52	141	
3	Dhondh ...	115	90	205	
4	Tarua ...	130	110	240	
5	Rahrai Rajpur ...	288	251	539	
6	Subhanpur ...	45	44	89	
7	Hirapur ...	24	17	41	
8	Amanpur ...	17	18	35	
9	Biloni ...	376	348	724	
10	Mainrari ...	8	7	15	
11	Kishanpur ...	23	15	38	
12	Kanhiapura ...	20	11	31	
13	Udupura ...	15	4	19	
14	Chandpura ...	195	165	360	
15	Khinnot ...	120	102	222	
16	Pavaini ...	154	136	290	
17	Bhiramad ...	120	90	210	
18	Bharkunjra ...	22	22	44	
19	Pohi ...	231	174	405	
20	Dighori ...	93	71	164	
21	Kurgama ...	344	283	627	
22	Liloti ...	208	186	394	
23	Kakrait ...	251	211	462	
24	Piprhait ...	143	107	250	
25	Nurpur ...	137	115	252	
26	Angai ...	323	273	596	
27	Salaimpur Pati ...	163	118	281	
28	Zindapura ...	73	65	138	
29	Gumanpur ...	128	95	223	
30	Tajpur ...	618	516	1,134	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
31	Kankor ...	47	40	87	
32	Chilakhur ...	110	101	211	
33	Kharagpur ...	244	191	435	
34	Banora ...	183	148	331	
35	Nandanpur ...	391	301	692	
36	Madh Piprondha ...	230	171	401	
37	Pilua ...	61	47	108	
38	Barman ...	145	118	263	
39	Bansrai ...	175	114	289	
40	Khanpura ...	127	90	217	
41	Dhor ...	571	412	983	
42	Kotra ...	124	104	228	
43	Harjupura ...	393	347	740	
44	Pipron ...	779	710	1,489	
45	Tursipura ...	192	149	341	
46	Mai ...	283	296	579	
47	Idon ...	128	112	240	
48	Monera Pura Chandu ...	143	125	268	
49	Bharli ...	328	273	601	
50	Patharra ...	34	21	55	
51	Bagthar ...	1,058	807	1,865	
52	Mudak ...	351	295	646	
53	Sagoli ...	295	248	543	
54	Khindora ...	240	188	428	
55	Hingota ...	241	220	461	
56	Jarga ...	876	768	1,644	
57	Pali ...	51	46	97	
58	Siholi ...	118	89	207	
59	Atarsuma ...	328	291	619	
60	Koiya ...	106	71	177	
61	Alinagar }	Un- in habi ted.			
62	Chhar Alinagar }				
63	Ramnagar ...	21	6	27	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
64	Pattipura ...	183	151	334	
65	Dandipura ...	65	47	112	
66	Narsinghpur ...	166	114	280	
67	Chhar Boreli ...	Un-	in habi	ted.	
68	Boraili ...	971	781	1,752	
69	Kunkuta ...	577	483	1,060	
70	Mao Gulaoli ...	812	645	1,457	
71	Ekta ...	585	500	1,085	
72	Ratanpur ...	1,113	843	1,956	
73	Mamodhan ...	1,018	817	1,835	
74	Nonera Pirthi Singh ...	465	449	914	
75	Salaimpur ...	987	871	1,858	
76	Jatpura ...	460	375	835	
77	Deopura ...	462	374	836	
78	Rampur ...	173	139	312	
79	Mohari ...	120	99	219	
80	Barai ...	303	234	537	
81	Nagla Durvaisha ...	381	335	716	
82	Baseri ...	1,295	1,121	2,416	
83	Timasia ...	640	503	1,143	
	Grand Total ...	23,819	19,627	43,446	

VILLAGE TABLES REGISTER.

State Dholpur

Tehsil &c. Bari

Charge Number 5.

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Bari Town	5,755	5,646	11,401	
2	Bidarpur	Un-inhabited.			
3	Umri	42	23	65	
4	Karerua	178	150	328	
5	Dhanora	209	191	400	
6	Jahanpur	69	59	128	
7	Hansai	169	149	318	
8	Sohans	39	33	72	
9	Pura Bakhtu	160	130	290	
10	Sirothi	235	183	418	
11	Bijoli	375	288	663	
12	Janpura	68	43	111	
13	Garhi Jakhoda	135	89	224	
14	Kutabpura	121	101	222	
15	Bainpura	182	188	370	
16	Japaoli	826	746	1,572	
17	Muraoli	27	21	48	
18	Marholi	213	188	401	
19	Arua	280	238	518	
20	Laloni Harbechar	162	120	282	
21	Abdalpur	376	316	692	
22	Nagla Dulekhan	306	269	575	
23	Pidaoli	346	270	616	
24	Biloni	343	291	634	
25	Kolua	214	165	379	
26	Nibkhera	170	165	335	
27	Sikroda	231	186	417	
28	Majhaoa	157	113	270	
29	Khera	94	81	175	
30	Ajitpur	254	207	461	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
31	Dhurvas ...	275	204	479	
32	Nala Bidhora ...	367	267	634	
33	Kurondha ...	182	151	333	
34	Mukhuakhhera ...	566	463	1,029	
35	Garhi Sukha ...	601	484	1,085	
36	Kherli ...	458	336	794	
37	Badretha ...	283	252	535	
38	Norha ...	132	121	253	
39	Rehal ...	263	200	463	
40	Khabailpur ...	46	40	86	
41	Takipura ...	117	89	206	
42	Jarari Ghensua ...	265	209	474	
43	Sihañ ...	451	316	767	
44	Kanchanpur ...	495	437	932	
45	Gaonri ...	169	143	312	
46	Lakhepura ...	119	103	222	
47	Dhonspur ...	72	60	132	
48	Ulavti ...	77	60	137	
49	Jamalpur ...	107	83	190	
50	Rupaspur ...	81	69	150	
51	Aligarh ...	178	157	335	
52	Rampur ...	40	34	74	
53	Garhi Khiran ...	310	250	560	
54	Dadur ...	97	95	192	
55	Raiti ...	46	34	80	
56	Pura Madari ...	381	311	692	
57	Marha Gujar ...	190	144	334	
58	Bainpura ...	218	151	369	
59	Bihar Tontri ...	Un-in-ha-bi-ted.			
60	Tontri ...	606	507	1,113	
61	Singorai ...	250	223	473	
62	Kuhaoni ...	99	88	187	
63	Nidhara ...	195	137	332	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
64	Raivai ...	82	60	142	
65	Batesur Kalan (Behar) ...	26	19	45	
66	Batesur Khurd (Nad) ...	59	36	95	
67	Khori Ibrahimpur ...	107	76	183	
68	Tamoti ...	58	62	120	
69	Dhimri ...	501	428	949	
70	Sikarra ...	479	385	864	
71	Titpura ...	73	64	137	
72	Sanora ...	309	251	560	
73	Richhai ...	36	29	65	
74	Chilachond ...	657	521	1,178	
75	Kankrai ...	123	92	215	
76	Naksonda ...	97	63	160	
77	Koila ...	166	134	300	
78	Sunipur ...	243	204	447	
79	Maharajpur ...	145	128	273	
80	Salaimabad ...	23	24	47	
81	Sagor ...	64	50	114	
82	Adampur ...	35	30	65	
83	Umreh ...	979	810	1,789	
84	Nandroli ...	96	80	176	
85	Jamhura ...	41	26	67	
86	Saheri ...	296 91	556 26	1,252 117	This includes cool- lies Encampment of Ramsagar.
87	Kasotikera ...	266	235	500	
88	Gutakhur ...	Un-inhabited.			
89	Ahmadpur ...	41	40	81	
90	Nizampur ...	142	96	238	
91	Pohopnagar ...	61	31	92	
92	Talshahi ...	7	...	7	
93	Khanpur Maina ...	451	404	855	
94	Khanpur Gujar ...	52	45	97	
95	Paguli ...	79	47	126	

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
96	Razapura ...	16	15	31	
97	Husainpur ...	144	105	249	
98	Mastura ...	198	172	313	
99	Mori ...	133	97	230	
100	Marona ...	24	14	38	
101	Rudhaira ...	681	527	1,208	
102	Niyaiti ...	Un-inhabited.			
103	Narsinghpur ...				
104	Gangoli ...	38	26	64	
105	Dhanaoli ...	61	50	111	
106	Mutaoli ...	227	143	370	
107	Tor ...	Un-inhabited.			
108	Karua ...	88	65	153	
109	Kherari ...	Un-inhabited.			
110	Nayapura ..	47	41	88	
111	Kudanna ...	230	165	395	
112	Shahpur ...	262	173	435	
113	Gurja ...	75	58	133	
114	Saiwar ...	408	300	708	
115	Kherari ...	Un-inhabited.			
Grand Total ...		28,388	23,890	52,278	

VILLAGE TABLES REGISTER.

State Dholpur

Tehsil &c. Sarmathra and

Charge Number 6.

Rijhoni Jagirs.

Serial No.	Name of village.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Jhiri ...	875	693	1,568	
2	Durgasi ...	41	27	68	
3	Shankerpur ...	106	79	185	
4	Khushalpur ...	40	29	69	
5	Gironiya ...	132	98	230	
6	Malpura ...	67	48	115	
7	Domahi ...	322	276	598	
8	Dadroni ...	198	163	361	
9	Kota ...	148	125	273	
10	Sirmathra ...	1,918	1,617	3,535	
11	Jakha Deosagar ...	79	68	147	
12	Bara Gaon ...	214	195	409	
13	Kharoli ...	204	153	357	
14	Konosa ...	118	102	220	
15	Madasil ...	208	171	379	
16	Maherpur ...	57	42	99	
17	Khurdia ...	247	183	430	
18	Baroli ...	942	750	1,692	
19	Surani Khurd ...	98	86	184	
20	Surani Kalan ...	132	126	258	
21	Bijholi ...	280	232	512	
22	Gurha ...	79	56	135	
23	Batikara ...	157	121	278	
24	Soni ...	73	64	137	
25	Thumri ...	88	52	140	
26	Khaidarpur ...	159	107	266	
27	Indora ...	10	13	23	
28	Mathara ...	117	77	194	
29	Gopalpur ...	61	38	99	
30	Madanpur ...	337	273	610	

Serial No.	Name of village.		TOTAL POPULATION.			Remarks.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
31	Gunrayach	...	203	166	369	
32	Gulaoli	...	87	56	143	
33	Golari	...	482	341	823	
34	Rijhoni	...	69	52	121	
35	Brapura	...	156	152	308	
36	Gulalpura	...	15	10	25	
37	Lokupura	...	38	27	65	
38	Bhairaika	...	32	34	66	
39	Bhandraoli	...	153	121	274	
40	Taijapura	...	Un-in-ha-bi ted.			
Grand Total			8,742	7,023	15,765	

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

AREA AND POPULATION OF TEHSILS ETC.

Provincial Table I Area and

STATE.	Tehsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of inhabited and uninhabited.		Number of occupied houses in.		Popula-	
							19-	
							Persons in	
			Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Dholpur.	Gird ...	243	1	149	4,580	10,695	19,922	50,055
	Rajakhera ...	156	1	77	1,388	5,884	6,390	30,290
	Kolari ...	122	...	76	...	9,164	...	45,447
	Baseri ...	193	...	83	...	9,819	...	43,446
	Bari ...	288	1	114	2,680	8,593	11,401	40,877
	Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir	198	...	40	...	3,996	...	15,765
	Total ...	1,200	3	539	8,648	48,151	37,711	3 2,25,880

Population of Tehsils etc.

tion.				1901. both sexes.	Percentage of variation.		Number of persons per square mile in 1911.	Remarks.
-1 l.					1901-1911.	1891-1901.		
Males in.		Females in.						
Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.					
10,783	27,564	9,139	22,491	67,826	+3.68	-11.65	287.97	
3,527	16,979	2,863	13,311	34,298	+6.94	-0.67	235.12	
...	24,653	...	20,794	43,697	+4.00	-6.7	373.51	
...	23,819	...	19,627	50,825	-20.75	+4.3	225.10	
5,755	22,633	5,646	18,244	54,999	-4.95	+0.79	181.52	
...	8,742	...	7,023	19,851	-20.58	+7.54	79.62	
20,065	1,24,390	17,648	1,01,490	2,71,496	-2.9	-3.00	230.9	

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.
*POPULATION OF TEHSILS BY RELIGION
AND EDUCATION.*

Provincial Table II Population

STATE.	Tehsil.		TOTAL POPULATION.		HINDUS.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dholpur.	Gird	Rural ...	27,353	22,297	26,055	21,228
	Nibrol	...	211	194	201	185
	Dholpur	Town ...	10,783	9,139	7,428	6,153
	Total	...	38,347	31,630	33,684	27,566
	Rajakhera	Rural ...	16,979	13,311	16,037	12,598
	Rajakhera	Town ...	3,527	2,863	2,957	2,391
	Total	...	20,506	16,174	18,994	14,989
	Kolari	Rural ...	24,653	20,794	23,497	19,821
	Total	...	24,653	20,794	23,497	19,821
	Baseri	Rural ...	23,819	19,627	23,017	18,965
	Total	...	23,819	19,627	23,017	18,965
	Bari	Rural ...	22,633	18,244	21,994	17,767
	Bari	Town ...	5,755	5,646	4,167	3,773
	Total	...	28,388	23,890	26,161	21,540
	Sirmathra and Rihoni Jagir	Rural ...	8,742	7,023	8,264	6,622
	Total	...	8,742	7,023	8,264	6,622
	Grand Total with Nibrol	...	1,44,455	1,19,138	1,33,617	1,09,503

of Tehsils by Religion and Education.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.													
MOHOMEDANS.						JAINS.						Sikh.	
Sunnis.		Shyas.		Wahabis.		Digamberi.		Sutamber.		Dhundya.		Sikh.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,008	859	6	7	...	...	281	195	2	7	...	...	...	...
3	2	6	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,965	2,637	277	272	...	...	23	12	7	5	...	...	51	36
3,976	3,498	289	284	...	...	305	209	9	12	...	...	51	36
343	270	...	...	...	...	596	438	...	...	...	...	3	1
314	280	3	2	...	...	252	190	...	...	...	...	...	...
656	550	3	2	...	...	848	628	...	...	...	...	3	1
1,134	960	16	10	...	...	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
1,134	960	16	10	...	...	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
795	662	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
795	662	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
623	467	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,013	1,749	68	118	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,136	2,225	84	118	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
473	398	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
473	398	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
9,170	8,293	399	415	...	1	1,163	844	13	14	...	...	56	39

Provineial Table II Population

STATE.	Tehsil.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.									
		OTHERS.		OTHERS. (CONT.)							
		Arya.		Parsis.		Brahmos.		Native Christians.		Other Christians.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dholpur.	Gird Rural ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Nibrol ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur Town ..	4	5	3	3	2	2	10	4	13	10
	Total ..	4	5	3	3	2	2	11	5	13	10
	Rajakhera Rural ..	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajakhera Town ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ..	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Kolari Rural ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baseri Rural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari Rural ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bari Town ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Sirmathra and Rihoni Jagir Rural.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total with Nibrol...		6	9	3	3	2	2	13	5	13	10

of Tehsils by Religion and Education—*Contd.*

NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.						Remarks.
0—15.		15—20.		20—and over.		
Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
75	...	69	4	468	10	
...	...	1	...	4	1	
248	38	249	42	1,453	125	
323	38	319	46	1,295	136	
28	1	25	2	213	13	
25	2	19	...	151	4	
53	3	44	2	364	17	
96	...	74	1	418	6	
96	...	74	1	418	6	
42	...	47	...	342	6	
42	...	47	...	342	6	
14	1	18	...	153	...	
48	2	61	...	441	12	
62	3	79	...	594	12	
40	1	51	2	315	8	
40	1	51	2	315	8	
616	45	614	51	3,958	185	

TABLE I.
AREA, HOUSES, AND POPULATION

Table I Area, Houses,

Tehsil.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabited towns.		OCCUPIED HOUSES.			POPULA-		
		Inhabited towns.	Inhabited villages.	Total.	In towns.	In villages.	PERSONS.		
							Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Girda * ...	243	1	146	15,275	4,580	10,695	69,977	19,922	50,055
Rajakhera. ...	156	1	75	7,272	1,388	5,884	36,680	6,390	30,290
Kolari ...	122	...	74	9,164	...	9,164	45,447	...	45,447
Baseri ...	193	...	80	9,819	...	9,819	43,446	...	34,446
Bari ...	288	1	106	11,273	2,680	8,593	52,278	11,401	40,877
Srinathra. ...	198	...	39	3,996	...	3,996	15,765	...	15,765
Total ...	1,200	3	520	56,799	8,648	48,151	2,61,593	37,713	2,25,880

and Population.

TION.						Remarks.
MALES.			FEMALES.			
Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
38,347	10,783	27,564	31,630	9,139	22,491	NOTE—*This includes figures for Nilroli in Central India.
20,506	3,527	16,979	16,174	2,863	13,311	
24,653	...	24,653	20,794	...	20,794	
23,819	...	23,819	19,627	...	19,627	
28,388	5,755	22,633	23,890	5,646	18,244	
8,742	...	8,742	7,023	...	7,023	
1,44,455	20,065	1,24,390	1,19,138	17,648	1,01,490	

TABLE II.
VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1872.

Table II Variation

Name of Tehsil.			PERSONS.				
			1911	1901	1891	1881	1872
1			2	3	4	5	6
Gird	...	...	69,977	67,826	76,773	68,191	Not available.
Rajakhera	...	...	36,680	34,298	34,532	28,997	
Kolari	...	...	45,447	43,697	46,831	39,392	
Baseri	...	...	43,446	50,825	48,732	47,202	
Bari	...	...	52,272	54,999	54,564	48,847	
Sirmathra and Bijhoni Jagir	...	...	15,765	19,851	18,458	17,028	
Total	...	...	2,53,593	2,71,496	2,79,890	2,49,657	...

in population Since 1872.

MALES.					FEMALES.		
1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1911	1901	1891
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38,347	36,716	45,631	37,714	Not available.	31,630	31,110	31,142
20,506	18,970	19,366	16,258		16,174	15,328	15,166
24,653	23,461	24,955	21,332		20,794	20,236	21,876
23,819	27,696	26,902	26,402		19,627	23,129	21,830
28,388	30,021	29,989	27,145		23,890	24,978	24,575
8,742	11,016	10,280	9,491		7,023	8,835	8,178
1,44,455	1,47,880	1,57,123	1,38,342	...	1,19,138	1,23,616	1,22,757

Table II Variation

Name of Tehsil.			PERSONS.				
			1911	1901	1891	1881	1872
1			2	3	4	5	6
Gird	...	...	69,977	67,826	76,773	68,191	Not available.
Rajakhera	...	...	36,680	34,298	34,532	28,997	
Kolari	...	...	45,447	43,697	46,831	39,392	
Baseri	...	...	43,446	50,825	48,732	47,202	
Bari	...	...	52,272	54,999	51,564	48,847	
Sirmathura and Rijhoni Jagir ...			15,765	19,851	18,458	17,028	
Total	...	...	2,63,593	2,71,496	2,79,290	2,49,657	...

in population Since 1872.

MALES.					FEMALES.		
1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1911	1901	1891
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38,347	36,716	45,631	37,714	Not available.	31,630	31,110	31,142
20,506	18,970	19,366	16,258		16,174	15,328	15,166
24,653	23,461	24,955	21,332		20,794	20,236	21,876
23,819	27,696	26,902	26,402		19,627	23,129	21,830
28,388	30,021	29,989	27,145		23,890	24,978	24,575
8,742	11,016	10,280	9,491		7,023	8,835	8,178
1,44,455	1,47,880	1,57,123	1,38,342	...	1,19,138	1,23,616	1,22,757

Table II Variation in population Since 1872.

Name of Tehsils.			VARIATION INCREASE (+) AND DECREASE (-)				Net variation during period 1872-1911 Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1881	1872	1901 1911	1891 1901	1881 1891	1872 1881	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Gird ...	30,477	Not available.	+ 2,151	- 8,947	+ 8,582	Not available.	Not available.
Rajakhera ...	12,739		+ 2,382	- 234	+ 5,535		
Kolari ...	18,060		+ 1,750	- 3,134	+ 74,39		
Baseri ...	20,800		- 7,379	+ 2,093	+ 1,530		
Bari ...	21,702		- 2,721	+ 435	+ 5,717		
Sirmathra & Rijhoni Jagir	7,537		- 4,086	+ 1,393	+ 1,430		
Total ...	1,11,315	...	- 7,903	- 8,394	- 30,233	...	

NOTE:--These figures include Nibrol

TABLE III
*TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED
BY POPULATION.*

Table III Towns and Villages

TENSILS.	Total number of inhabited Towns and villages.	Population.	Under 500.		500 to 999.		1,000 to 1,999.		2,000 to 4,999.	
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gird ...	147	69,977	118	25,289	21	14,148	7	10,618	...	...
Rajakhera ...	76	36,680	55	13,887	15	10,425	5	5,978	...	...
Kolari ...	74	45,447	40	10,058	25	18,977	6	7,563	3	8,849
Baseri ...	80	43,446	50	11,025	18	12,861	11	17,144	1	2,416
Bari ...	107	52,278	79	17,486	19	13,048	8	10,226	...	...
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir.	39	15,765	32	6,427	4	2,543	2	3,260	1	3,535
Total ...	523	2,63,593	374	84,172	102	72,002	39	54,789	5	14,800

classified by population.

5,000 to 9,999.		10,000 to 19,999		20,000 to 49,999.		50,000 to 99,999		over 1,00,000.		Encampments boat and travelling Rail- way population included.
Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	1	19,922	NOTE.—These figures in- clude Nibrol.
1	6,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	...	1	11,401	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
I	6,390	2	31,323	

TABLE IV.
*TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION
 VARIATION SINCE 1881.*

population, Variation Since 1881.

INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)		Variation in periods 1881 to 1911 Inc. (+) Dec. (-)	MALES.			FEMALES.			Remarks.
1881 to 1891	1872 to 1881		1911	1901	1891	1911	1901	1891	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
+1,195	...	+4,089	10,783	10,079	8,900	9,139	9,231	8,128	
+545	...	? , -146	5,755	5,875	6,273	5,646	5,728	5,819	
+512	...	+116	3,527	3,608	3,731	2,863	3,001	3,055	
+2,252	...	+4,059	20,065	19,562	18,904	17,648	17,960	17,032	

TABLE V.
*TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALY WITH
POPULATION BY RELIGION.*

Table V—Towns arranged

STATE.	Towns.	POUPULATION.			HINDU.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Dholpur.	Dholpur ...	19,922	10,783	9,139	13,581	7,428	6,153
	Bari ...	11,401	5,755	5,646	7,940	4,167	3,773
	Rajakhera ...	6,390	3,527	2,863	5,348	2,957	2,391
Total ...		37,713	20,065	17,648	26,869	14,552	12,317

territorially with Population by religion.

MOSALMANS.			JAINS.			SIKH.			CHRISTIAN.			ARYAS.			PARSIS.			BARHIMANS.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
6,151	3,242	2,909	47	30	17	87	51	36	37	23	14	9	4	5	6	3	3	4	2	2
3,448	1,581	1,867	11	5	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
599	317	282	142	252	190	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,198	5,140	5,058	500	287	213	87	51	36	39	25	14	10	5	5	6	3	3	4	2	2



TABLE VI.
RELIGION.

Table VI

	POPULATION.			HINDUS.			Mo-
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gird * ...	69,977	38,347	31,630	61,250	33,684	27,566	8,047
Rajakhera	36,690	20,516	16,174	33,983	18,994	14,989	1,211
Kolari ...	45,447	24,653	20,794	43,318	23,497	19,821	2,120
Baseri ...	43,416	23,819	19,627	41,982	23,017	18,965	1,463
Bari ...	52,278	28,388	23,890	47,701	26,161	21,540	4,564
Sirmathra & Rijhoni Jagir	15,765	8,742	7,023	14,886	8,264	6,622	873
Total...	2,63,593	1,44,455	1,19,138	2,43,120	1,33,617	1,09,503	18,278

Religion.

HOMEDANS.		JAINS.			SIKH.			CHRISTIANS.			ARYAS.			PARSIS.			BRAHMOS.			Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4,265	3,782	535	314	221	87	51	36	39	24	15	9	4	5	6	3	3	4	2	2	
659	552	1,476	848	628	4	3	1	1	1	...	5	1	4							
1,150	970	9	6	3																
801	662	1	1	...																
2,220	2,344	11	5	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1								
474	399	2	2	...	4	2	2													
5,968	8,709	2,034	1,176	858	955	6	39	41	26	15	15	6	9	6	3	3	4	2	2	

*Note These figures include Nibrol.

TABLE VII PART II.
(GENERAL TABLE) THE POPULATION BY
AGE SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

Table VII Part II (general Table)

B— HINDU.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0	7,473	3,874	3,599	7,473	3,874	3,599
1	3,864	1,981	1,883	3,864	1,981	1,883
2	4,900	2,478	2,422	4,900	2,478	2,422
3	5,910	2,997	2,913	5,910	2,997	2,913
4	5,582	2,910	2,672	5,582	2,910	2,672
Total. 0-4	27,729	14,240	13,489	27,729	14,240	13,489
5-9	31,116	16,699	14,417	29,191	16,253	12,938
10-14	27,744	16,400	11,344	17,255	13,165	4,090
15-19	23,195	13,317	9,878	7,306	6,983	323
20-24	22,447	11,969	10,478	4,051	3,915	136
25-29	21,658	11,847	9,811	2,622	2,546	76
30-34	21,814	11,946	9,868	1,952	1,848	104
35-39	11,892	6,768	5,124	908	880	28
40-44	19,380	10,344	9,036	1,300	1,227	73
45-49	7,183	4,191	2,992	474	458	16
50-54	14,249	7,878	6,371	778	751	27
55-59	2,730	1,677	1,053	161	157	4
60-64	8,421	4,384	4,037	364	333	31
65-69	939	562	377	37	35	2
70 and over	2,623	1,395	1,228	102	87	15
Total ...	2,43,120	1,33,617	1,09,503	94,230	62,878	31,352

The Population by age sex and civil conditions.

						C.— MOHOMEDANS.		
MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			POPULATION.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
...	...	...	...	...	...	618	316	302
...	...	...	...	...	...	310	147	163
...	...	...	...	...	...	321	159	162
...	...	...	...	...	...	422	225	197
...	...	...	...	...	...	406	207	199
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077	1,054	1,023
1,889	426	1,463	36	20	16	2,320	1,216	1,104
10,248	3,144	7,104	241	91	150	2,051	1,171	880
15,292	6,069	9,223	597	265	332	1,698	924	774
16,179	7,500	9,669	1,227	554	673	1,738	837	901
17,309	8,510	8,799	1,727	791	936	1,546	783	763
16,976	8,852	8,124	2,886	1,246	1,640	1,581	813	738
9,068	5,051	4,017	1,916	837	1,079	812	485	327
12,798	7,331	5,467	5,282	1,786	3,496	1,437	727	710
4,620	2,861	1,759	2,089	872	1,217	547	290	257
7,362	5,053	2,309	6,109	2,074	4,035	1,129	574	555
1,450	1,002	448	1,119	518	601	259	160	99
3,095	2,407	688	4,962	1,644	3,318	710	331	379
382	302	80	520	225	295	116	64	52
751	620	131	1,770	688	1,082	257	110	147
1,18,409	59,128	59,281	30,481	11,611	18,870	18,278	9,569	8,709

Table VII Part II (general Table)

C.—MOHOMEDANS.

AGE.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0	618	316	302	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	310	147	163	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	321	159	162	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	422	225	197	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	406	207	199	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total. 0-4	2,077	1,054	1,023	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	2,226	1,198	1,028	90	15	75	4	3	1
10-41	1,496	1,023	473	538	143	395	17	5	12
15-19	687	587	100	973	316	657	38	21	17
20-24	338	294	44	1,324	512	812	76	31	45
25-29	163	137	26	1,288	603	685	95	43	52
30-34	105	82	23	1,319	701	618	157	60	97
35-39	52	35	17	668	411	257	92	39	53
40-44	75	48	27	1,027	580	447	335	99	236
45-49	28	18	10	317	224	147	148	48	100
50-54	47	32	15	651	430	221	431	112	319
55-59	9	4	5	157	116	37	97	40	57
60-64	28	9	19	291	226	65	391	96	295
65-69	2	...	2	55	41	14	59	23	36
70 and over.	10	1	9	75	62	13	172	47	125
Total ...	7,343	4,522	2,821	8,323	4,380	4,443	2,112	667	1,445

The Population by age sex and civil conditions.—(Contd.)

D.—JAINS.											
POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
70	40	30	70	40	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	14	7	21	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	29	19	48	29	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	22	19	41	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	24	17	41	24	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
221	129	92	221	129	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
239	118	121	234	117	117	5	1	4	...	...	...
234	138	96	130	103	27	103	35	68	1	0	1
171	98	73	49	47	2	116	48	68	6	3	3
202	115	87	43	42	...	148	65	83	11	7	4
159	86	73	29	29	...	117	51	66	13	6	7
188	108	80	32	32	...	127	61	66	29	15	14
128	88	40	20	20	...	88	57	31	20	11	9
148	84	64	17	17	...	88	50	38	43	17	26
66	40	26	7	7	...	39	25	14	20	8	12
128	79	49	10	10	...	53	37	16	65	32	33
42	29	13	6	6	...	18	13	5	18	10	8
76	43	33	6	6	...	24	19	5	46	18	28
8	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	6	1
24	14	10	3	3	...	5	4	1	16	7	9
2,034	1,176	858	807	569	238	932	467	465	295	140	155

Table VII Part II (general Table) The Population by age sex and civil conditions.—(Concluded.)

E.—OTHERS.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			Remarks.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
0	6	4	2	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	10	5	5	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0-4	24	12	12	24	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	14	9	5	14	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	12	9	3	11	9	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
15-19	15	8	7	7	6	1	8	2	6	...	...	...
20-24	19	11	8	2	2	...	17	9	8	...	...	...
25-29	17	11	6	1	1	...	16	10	6	...	...	...
30-34	19	6	13	3	1	2	15	5	10	1	...	1	
35-39	10	6	4	2	1	1	7	4	3	1	1	...	
40-44	7	4	3	1	...	1	6	4	2	...	...	...
45-49	12	10	2	...	...	...	10	8	2	2	2	...	
50-54	7	4	3	...	...	...	6	4	2	1	...	1	
55-59	12	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	
60-64	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
65-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 and over.	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
Total ...	161	93	68	65	41	24	87	47	40	9	5	4	

NOTE.—These figures include Nibrol.

TABLE VII PART I.
GENERAL TABLE FOR ALL RELIGIONS.

Table VII Part I General Table

A G E .	POPULATION.			UN-MARRIED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-1 ...	8,167	4,234	3,933	8,167	4,234	3,933
1-2 ...	4,199	2,143	2,056	4,199	2,143	2,056
2-3 ...	5,270	2,666	2,604	5,270	2,666	2,604
3-4 ..	6,383	3,249	3,134	6,381	3,248	3,133
4-5 ...	6,032	3,143	2,890	6,034	3,144	2,890
Total 0-5 ...	30,051	15,435	14,616	30,051	15,435	14,616
5-10 ...	33,689	18,042	15,647	31,665	17,577	14,088
10-15 ...	30,041	1,7718	12,323	18,892	14,300	4,592
15-20 ...	25,079	1,4347	10,732	8,049	7,623	426
20-25 ...	24,406	12,932	11,474	4,434	4,254	180
25-30 ...	23,378	12,725	10,653	2,815	2,713	102
30-35 ...	23,603	12,904	10,699	2,092	1,963	129
35-40	12,820	7,325	5,495	1,962	916	46
40-45	20,995	11,182	9,813	1,412	1,312	100
45-50	7,806	4,529	3,277	509	483	26
50-55	15,515	8,537	6,978	835	793	42
55-60	3,032	1,868	1,165	176	167	9
60-65	9,209	4,758	4,450	398	348	50
65-70	1,063	623	430	39	35	4
70 and over	2,906	1520	1,386	115	91	24
Total ...	2,63,593	1,44,455	1,19,138	1,02,444	68,010	34,434

for all religions.

MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			REMARKS.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
1,984	442	1,542	40	23	17	
10,890	3,322	7,568	259	96	163	
16,389	6,135	9,954	641	289	352	
18,658	8,086	10,572	1,314	592	722	
18,728	9,172	9,556	1,835	840	995	
18,438	9,620	8,818	3,073	1,321	1,752	
9,829	5,521	4,308	2,029	888	1,141	
13,923	7,968	5,955	5,660	1,902	3,758	
5,039	3,117	1,922	2,258	929	1,329	
8,074	5,526	2,548	6,606	2,218	4,388	
1,621	1,131	490	1,235	569	666	
3,411	2,653	758	5,400	1,758	3,642	
438	344	94	586	254	332	
831	636	145	1,960	743	1,217	
1,28,253	64,023	64,230	32,895	12,422	20,474	

TABLE VIII.
 (GENERAL TABLE) EDUCATION PART I.

Table VIII (General Table) Education Part I.

RELIGIONS.	LITERATE IN.					Remarks.
	English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Hindu Male. }	297	130	3,911	65	4,403	NOTE.—These figures include Nibrol.
„ Female. }	5	21	154	8	188	
Mohomedan Male. }	66	335	133	31	565	
„ Female. }	...	34	11	10	55	
Jain Male. }	5	...	150	1	156	
„ Female. }	...	...	9	...	9
Others Male. }	35	8	10	11	64	
„ Female. }	10	...	12	7	29	
Total Male. }	403	473	4,204	108	5,188	
„ Female. }	15	55	186	25	281	
Grand total ...	418	528	4,390	133	5,469	

PART II TABLE VIII.
EDUCATION BY TEHSILS.

Part II Table VIII Education by Tehsils

ALL RELIGIONS.											
LITERATE IN.											
English.		Urdu.		Hindi.		Others		Total.			
Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
Gird	338	14	313	44	1,836	139	80	23	2,567	220	
Rajakhera	10	1	23	....	405	20	23	1	461	22	
Kolari	15	....	16	....	557	7	....	....	588	7	
Baseri	4	....	25	....	402	6	....	....	431	6	
Bari	29	....	89	11	612	4	5	....	735	15	
Sirmathra	7	....	7	....	392	10	....	1	406	11	
and Rijhoni											
Jagir											
Total	403	15	473	55	4,204	186	108	25	5,188	281	

Note.--These figures include Nibrol.

PART III TABLE VIII.
EDUCATION BY TEHSILS
AND MAIN RELIGIOUS.

Part III Table VIII Education by

	HINDU.								MOHOMED.							
	ENG- LISH.		URDU.		HINDI.		OTHERS.		ENGLISH.		URDU.		HINDI.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Gird ...	235	4	66	4	1,699	116	43	8	51	...	225	23	81	9		
G. I. P. figures ...	10	...	13	17	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	245	4	79	21	1,699	116	43	8	55	...	227	23	81	9		
Rajakhera	8	1	16	...	305	13	21	...	1	...	7	...	5	...		
Kolari ...	14	...	6	...	546	7	...	...	1	...	10	...	9	...		
Baseri ...	3	...	13	...	390	5	...	...	1	...	12	...	11	1		
Bari ...	20	...	14	...	597	3	1	...	8	...	75	11	11	1		
Sirmathra and Rijnhani Jagir.	7	...	2	...	374	10	...	...	...	...	4	...	16	...		
Total ...	297	5	130	21	3,911	154	65	8	66	...	335	34	133	11		

Tehsils and Main religious.

DANS.		JAINS.								OTHERS.								Remarks.
OTHERS.		ENG- LISH		URDU.		HINDI.		OTH- ERS.		ENGLISH.		URDU.		HINDI.		OTHERS		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
25	9	5	49	2	1	...	31	9	7	...	7	12	11	6	Note These figures include Nibrol
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	9	5	...	...	...	49	2	1	...	33	10	7	...	7	12	11	6
2	...	...	...	...	...	93	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	
31	10	5	...	...	...	150	9	1	...	35	10	8	...	10	12	11	7

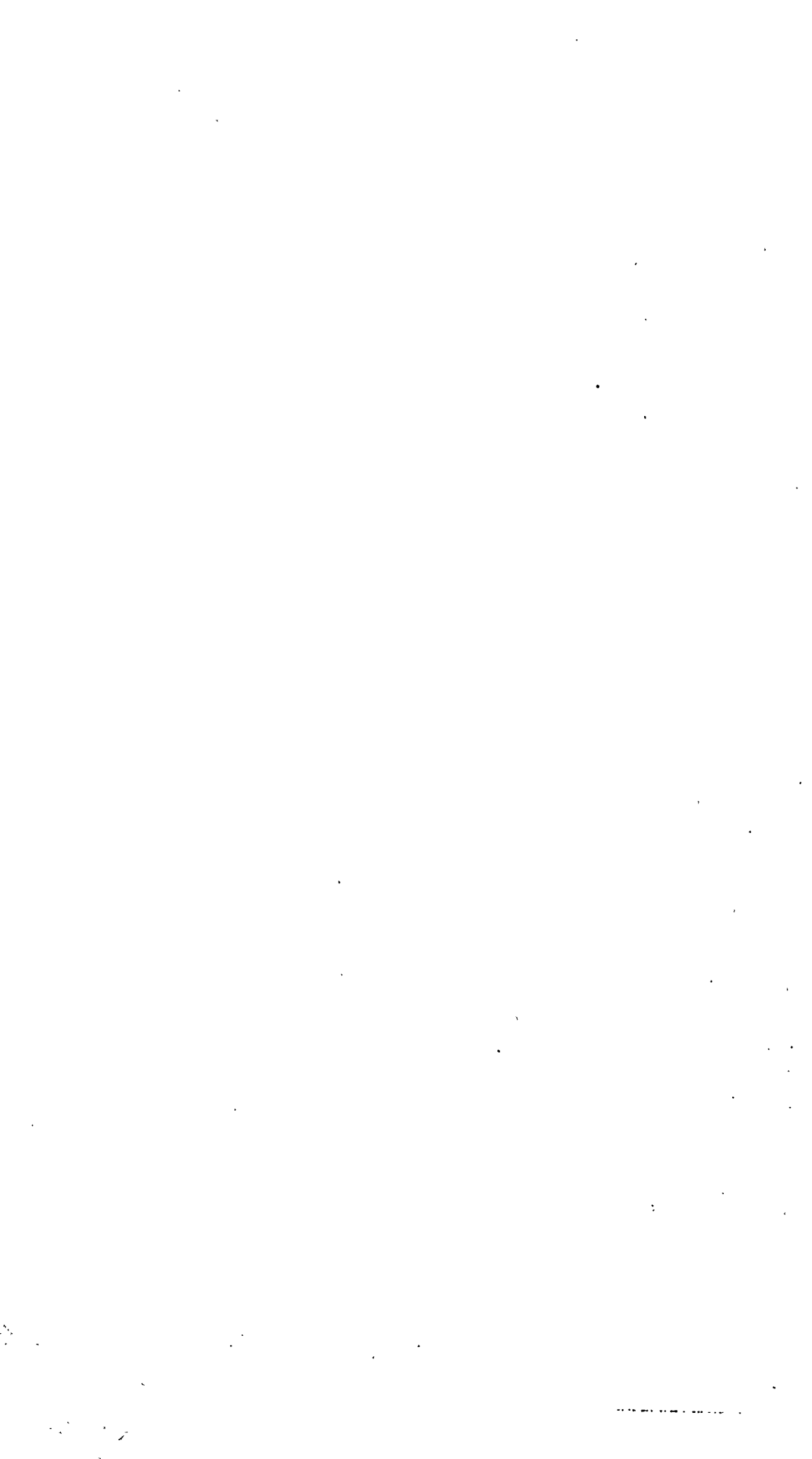


TABLE IX.
(EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES.)

Table IX (Education

CASTES.	Sex.	TOTAL.				GIRD.		
		Total Literate and Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.
			Languages other than English	English.		Languages other than English.	English.	
HINDUS.								
Ahir	Male.	351	4	...	347	3	...	223
	Female.	255	...	...	255	...	...	158
Bairagi	Male.	309	16	...	293	11	...	72
	Female.	202	...	...	202	...	...	50
Balai	Male.	14	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Female.	19	...	...	19	...	...	...
Barhai	Male.	2,439	15	4	2,420	13	4	515
	Female.	2,070	...	...	2,070	...	...	403
Bhangi	Male.	1,119	1	...	1,118	1	..	370
	Female.	1,032	...	...	1,032	...	...	349
Brahman	Male.	17,997	1,381	97	16,519	564	77	3,426
	Female.	13,948	58	3	13,887	45	3	3,045
Chamar	Male.	22,520	10	...	22,510	5	...	5,051
	Female.	19,744	...	...	19,744	...	...	4,521
Chhipa	Male.	95	5	...	90	2	...	32
	Female.	57	...	...	57	...	...	21
Darzi	Male.	315	...	...	315	...	...	82
	Female.	255	...	...	255	...	...	71
Dhobi	Male.	1,895	1	...	1,894	...	...	440
	Female.	1,748	...	...	1,748	...	...	374
Fakir	Male.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Female.	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
Golapurab	Male.	3,703	70	...	3,633	23	...	1,010
	Female.	2,932	...	...	2,932	...	...	771
Gujar	Male.	11,721	29	...	11,692	11	...	3,305
	Female.	8,244	...	...	8,244	...	...	2,363
Jat	Male.	1,604	137	13	1,454	100	10	626
	Female.	1,104	12	1	1,088	12	...	452
Kachhi	Male.	12,996	14	...	12,982	8	...	4,202
	Female.	11,387	...	...	11,387	...	...	3,559
Kalal	Male.	145	7	...	138	3	...	8
	Female.	126	...	...	126	...	...	18
Kayasth	Male.	1,326	616	97	613	331	82	271
	Female.	1,029	52	...	977	48	...	452
Khati	Male.	26	5	1	20	...	...	...
	Female.	21	1	...	20	...	...	...
Khatik	Male.	721	...	...	721	...	...	226
	Female.	676	...	...	676	...	...	206
Koli	Male.	4,443	1	...	4,442	1	...	1,273
	Female.	3,927	...	...	3,927	...	...	1,189
Kumhar	Male.	2,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	493
	Female.	1,777	...	...	1,777	...	...	461
Lodha	Male.	5,821	14	...	5,807	8	...	2,760
	Female.	5,078	...	...	5,078	...	...	2,443

by selected castes).

RAJAKHERA.			KOLARI.			BASERI.			BARI.			SIRMATHRA & RIJHONI JAG.		
LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.
Languages other than English.	English.		Languages other than English.	English.		Languages other than English.	English.		Languages other than English.	English.		Languages other than English.	English.	
1	...	46	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	66	...	...	9
...	...	42	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	50	...	...	1
2	...	24	1	...	70	1	...	39	1	...	88	...	...	...
...	...	16	...	...	51	...	...	19	...	...	66	...	...	...
...	14
...	19
...	...	432	...	...	446	1	...	439	...	...	483	1	...	105
...	...	307	...	...	406	...	...	416	...	...	415	...	...	123
...	...	210	...	...	178	...	...	141	...	...	171	...	...	48
...	...	197	...	...	166	...	...	129	...	...	154	...	...	37
153	5	3,706	194	6	2,634	138	...	3,763	211	7	2,227	121	2	763
6	...	2,830	3	...	2,311	...	...	3,057	1	...	1,908	3	...	736
...	...	2,680	1	...	3,977	...	...	4,521	4	...	4,936	...	...	1,345
...	...	2,292	...	...	3,485	...	...	3,946	...	...	4,291	...	...	1,209
...	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	19	3	...	13	...	...	2
...	14	...	...	6	...	...	15	...	...	1
...	...	70	...	...	69	...	...	39	...	...	46	...	...	9
...	...	43	...	...	53	...	...	33	...	...	48	...	...	7
...	...	322	1	...	412	...	...	288	...	...	330	...	...	102
...	...	314	...	...	384	...	...	294	...	...	304	...	...	78
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	532	44	...	2,015	...	...	2	...	...	74	...	...	...
...	...	380	...	...	1,722	...	...	1	...	...	58	...	...	...
6	...	816	6	...	667	3	...	1,981	1	...	3,900	2	...	1,023
...	...	627	...	...	493	...	...	1,408	...	...	2,696	...	...	657
9	...	68	18	...	395	9	1	306	...	...	55	1	2	4
...	1	56	...	...	304	...	...	220	...	...	53	...	...	3
...	...	353	4	...	3,362	...	...	1,990	2	...	2,869	...	...	206
...	...	324	...	...	2,956	...	...	1,811	...	...	2,542	...	...	191
...	2	1	...	...	3	...	121	...	...	7
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	3
55	3	104	80	3	85	64	1	45	76	8	104	10	...	4
4	...	148	...	...	129	...	...	89	...	...	157	...	...	2
...	5	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	140	...	...	91	...	...	161	...	...	71	...	...	32
...	...	143	...	...	71	...	...	159	...	...	63	...	...	34
...	...	664	...	...	536	...	...	708	...	...	185	...	...	176
...	...	542	...	...	490	...	...	644	...	...	910	...	...	152
...	...	341	...	...	301	...	...	322	...	...	423	...	...	120
...	...	279	...	...	282	...	...	277	...	...	380	...	...	98
...	...	489	6	...	2,352	...	...	51	...	...	155	...	...	...
...	...	430	...	...	2,035	...	...	36	...	...	134	...	...	...

Table IX (Education

CASTES.	Sex.	TOTAL.				GIRD.		
		Total Literate and Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.
			Languages other than English.	English.		Languages other than English.	English.	
Lohar	Male.	99	11	4	84	10	4	16
	Female.	98	...	...	98	...	...	29
Mahajans	Male.	6,095	1,270	38	4,787	508	32	1,077
	Female.	4,895	23	...	4,872	20	...	1,246
Mali	Male.	73	17	2	54	17	2	52
	Female.	65	...	...	65	...	...	64
Mina	Male.	6,246	16	...	6,230	...	...	56
	Female.	5,129	1	...	5,128	...	...	39
Mochi	Male.	36	2	...	34	2	...	12
	Female.	31	...	...	31	...	...	10
Nai	Male.	2,566	13	6	2,547	13	6	683
	Female.	2,101	2	...	2,099	2	...	556
Naik	Male.	8	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Female.	9	...	...	9	...	...	...
Rajputs (genuine)	Male.	12,429	219	10	12,200	56	6	1,786
	Female.	9,346	14	...	9,332	2	...	1,296
„ (of Rajakhera)	Male.	1,898	...	...	1,898	...	...	22
	Female.	1,914	...	...	1,914	...	...	32
Rawat	Male.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Female.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rebari	Male.	35	1	...	34	...	...	...
	Female.	29	...	...	29	...	...	...
Sikligar	Male.	23	3	...	20	...	...	...
	Female.	24	...	...	24	...	...	2
Sunar	Male.	605	63	...	542	24	...	125
	Female.	533	...	...	533	...	...	142
Teli	Male.	680	2	...	678	1	...	279
	Female.	575	...	...	575	...	...	224
Babaji (Fakir)	Male.	197	...	...	197	...	...	41
	Female.	161	...	...	161	...	...	23
Total (Hindus)	Male.	2,23,963	4,116	277	2,19,570	1,844	226	53,003
	Female.							
MOHOMEDANS.								
Chhipa	Male.							
	Female.	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
Darzi	Male.	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Female.	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dhobi	Male.	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Female.	9	...	...	9	...	...	...
Fakir	Male.	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
	Female.	344	3	...	341	1	...	125
Kasai	Male.	280	...	...	280	...	...	92
	Female.	18	...	...	18	...	...	14
		17	1	...	16	1	...	16

Table IX (Education

CASTES.	Sex.	TOTAL.				GIRD.		
		Total Literate and Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illit. rate.
			Languages other than English.	English.		Languages other than English.	English.	
Lohar.	Male.	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Female.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Meo or Mewati.	Male.	27	...	...	27	...	...	19
	Female.	25	...	...	25	...	...	21
Moghal.	Male.	117	11	1	105	3	1	34
	Female.	83	1	...	82	...	...	30
Nai.	Male.	17	...	...	17	...	...	1
	Female.	10	...	...	10	...	...	...
Nilgar.	Male.	68	...	...	68	...	...	...
	Female.	65	...	...	65	...	...	...
Pathan.	Male.	2,715	171	16	2,528	115	14	1,362
	Female.	2,597	4	...	2,593	4	...	1,332
Rajput.	Male.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangrez.	Male.	73	...	...	73	...	...	42
	Female.	58	...	...	58	...	...	26
Saiyad.	Male.	537	146	19	372	102	17	218
	Female.	501	30	...	471	24	...	304
Shekh.	Male.	4,187	148	25	4,014	99	18	1,623
	Female.	3,829	11	...	3,818	5	...	1,548
Teli.	Male.	712	...	...	712	...	...	145
	Femle.	575	...	...	575	...	...	96
Total Moho- medan.	...	16,891	528	61	16,302	354	50	7,050
Jains.								
Mahajans.	Male.	1,176	151	5	1,020	50	5	259
	Female.	858	9	...	849	2	...	219
Sikh.								
Brahman.	Male.	3	2	1	...	2	1	...
	Female.	3	1	...	2	1	...	2
Jat.	Male.	14	9	2	3	8	2	2
	Female.	12	4	...	8	4	...	6
Kayastha.	Male.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Female.	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total Sikh. Aryas.	...	34	16	4	14	15	4	11
Kayastha.	Male.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahman.	Male.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Female.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Aryas. Christians. Native	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...
Christians.	Male.	12	1	6	5	1	4	5
	Female.	5	2	...	3	2	...	3

Table IX (Education

CASTES.	Sex.	TOTAL.				GIRD.		
		Total Literate and Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN.		Illiterate.
			Languages other than English.	English.		Languages other than English.	English.	
Goanese	Male	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	Male	13	...	6	7	...	6	7
	Female	10	...	8	2	...	8	2
Total Christians	...	41	3	20	18	3	18	18
<i>Zoroastrians</i>								
	Male	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Parsis	Female	3	1	2	...	1	2	...
Grand Total	...	2,42,971	4,825	373	2,37,773	2,269	309	60,660

TABLE X.
 •
LANGUAGES.

Table X

TEHSIL.	POPULATION.			A.—		
				TOTAL.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gird ...	69,977	38,347	31,630	69,947	38,328	31,619
Rajakhera ...	36,680	20,506	16,174	36,680	20,506	16,174
Kolari ...	45,447	24,653	20,794	45,447	24,653	20,794
Baseri ...	43,446	23,819	19,627	43,446	23,819	19,627
Bari ...	52,278	28,388	23,890	52,278	28,388	23,890
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagirs ...	15,765	8,742	7,023	15,765	8,742	7,023
Total ...	2,63,593	1,44,455	1,19,138	2,63,563	1,44,436	1,19,127

NOTE:—All these figures include Nibrol

Languages.

VERNACULARS.

Rajasthani.

Total.			Dhundari ‡(Jaipuri)			Malvi or Rangri.			Marwari.			Mewati.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
177	107	70	15	8	7	2	...	2	158	98	60	2	1	1
4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
4	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
106	63	40	8	5	3	...	...	...	97	60	37	1	1	...
31	7	24	1	...	1	27	7	20	3	...	3	...	...	...
50	25	25	13	5	8	...	...	...	37	20	17	...	...	...
372	203	169	39	19	20	23	7	22	299	180	119	5	3	2

‡ Dialects originally returned are put in brackets.

Table X

OF INDIA.

TEHSIL.	<i>Western Hindi.</i>					
	Total.			Bhadaori.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gird ...	69,132	37,819	31,313	6	4	2
Rajakhera ...	36,600	20,493	16,167	...	...	...
Kolari ...	45,414	24,636	20,778	...	...	...
Baseri ...	43,318	23,741	19,577	...	...	...
Bari ...	52,236	28,374	23,862	...	...	...
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagirs ...	15,709	8,712	6,997	...	...	...
Total ...	2,62,469	1,43,775	1,18,694	6	4	2

Languages (*Continued.*)A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA. (*Continued*)*Western Hindi. (Continued)*

Brij Bhasha.

Total.			Brij Bhasha. *			Dholpuri. †		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
66,555	36,356	30,199	33	17	16	66,522	36,339	30,183
31,414	19,439	11,975	...	...	...	31,414	19,439	11,975
44,864	24,360	20,504	25	10	15	44,839	24,350	20,489
43,210	23,662	19,548	41	33	8	43,169	23,629	19,540
51,283	27,890	23,393	10	5	5	51,273	27,885	23,388
15,664	8,681	6,983	23	5	18	15,641	8,776	6,965
2,52,990	1,40,383	1,12,602	132	70	62	2,52,853	1,40,318	1,12,510

* This includes Brij Bhasha Jadobati (54)

† Dholpuri dialect has been included in Western Hindi under Brij Bhasha by the Provincial Census Superintendent Rajputana and Ajamer-Merwara.

Table X

TEHSIL.									
	Hindi.			Urdu.			Western Hingī †(Bun- delkhandi)		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gird ..	1,562	961	601	870	437	433	139	61	78
Rajakhera ...	5,241	1,049	4,192	2	2	...	3	3	...
Kolari ...	507	252	255	16	12	4	27	12	15
Baseri ...	72	50	22	27	21	6	9	8	1
Bari ...	153	99	54	792	380	412	8	5	3
Sirmathra and Rajhoni Jagir ...	21	17	4	12	5	7	12	9	3
Total	7,553	2,423	5,128	1,719	857	862	138	98	100

Languages. (Continued.)

A.— VERNACULARS OF INDIA (Continued.)

Behari † Purbi.			Bengali.			Central Pahari.			Gujrati.									Marathi.					
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			BHILI.			GUJRA- TI			TOTAL.			GOAUL- SE.		
									Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
75	45	30	43	18	25	156	128	28	130	64	66	112	54	58	18	16	8	59	33	26	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
22	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	7	18	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	58	46	44	19	25	156	128	28	155	80	75	135	68	67	20	12	8	62	35	27	1	1	...

Table X

			PUNJABI			† PASHTO			‡ OTHERS			§ B.—Vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India.			TOTAL.			
TEHSIL.	# Mashati			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.															
Gird	58	32	26	156	95	61	17	17	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	23	13	10
Rajakhera	3	2	1	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolari	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baseri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagirs	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	61	34	27	182	113	69	17	17	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	23	13	10

This includes—

	P.	M.	F.
Jangli ...	117	57	60
Bhilawi ...	18	11	7
	135	68	67

Languages.

C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.						D.—OTHER LANGUAGES. WALOF (AFRICA)			Remarks.
ENGLISH			FRENCH.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
21	12	9	2	1	1	4	3	1	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
21	12	9	2	1	1	4	3	1	

	P.	M.	F.
* This includes—Marhati ...	57	31	26
Nagpuri ..	3	2	1
Kaukani ...	1	1	1
	61	34	27

† Persian has been returned under this head.

	P.	M.	F.
‡ This includes.			
Kabuli ...	1	1	...
Pashto ...	16	16	...
	17	17	...
§ This includes	P.	M.	F.
Peshawri ...	2	2	...

TABLE XI.
BIRTH PLACE.

Table XI

District, State, Province or country where born.			TOTAL POPULATION.			TEHSIL GIRD.			RAJAKHERA.		
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
A. Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	Alwar	...	40	19	21	20	12	8	3	1	2
	Banswara	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Bikaner	...	36	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Bharatpur	...	1,350	411	939	262	90	172	47	16	31
	Dholpur	...	2,34,973	1,36,483	98,490	60,595	34,845	25,750	30,828	19,336	11,492
	Jaipur	...	357	168	189	95	51	44	12	7	5
	Jhalawar	...	3	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Karauli	...	2,250	584	1,666	66	32	34	9	6	3
	Kishengarh	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	Kotah	...	42	13	29	16	8	8	1	...	1
	Marwar	...	71	46	25	63	42	21	...	...	...
	Mewar	...	6	1	5	5	1	4	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Tonk	...	36	8	28	10	4	6	2	...	2
	Serohi	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Ajmer	...	23	12	11	15	8	7	3	2	1
Total A.			2,39,196	1,37,772	1,01,424	61,155	35,097	26,058	30,807	19,369	11,538
B.	Hydrabad Deccan	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
	Kashmere	..	8	6	2	8	6	2	...	...	...
	Baroda	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Mysore	...	9	3	6	9	3	6	...	...	...
Total B.			24	14	10	24	14	10	...	...	...
Bombay.	Ahmedabad	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Bombay City	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	...	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...
	Poona	....	5	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	....	9	6	3	6	6	...	...	...	...
	Solapur	....	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Thana	....	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Cutch	....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			33	23	10	29	22	7	...	...	...

Table XI.

Birth place.		TOTAL POPULATION.			TEHSIL GIRD.			RAJAKHERA.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Central India Agency.	Bhopal	7	3	4	2	...	2	2	1	1
	Datia	146	60	86	135	57	78	4	3	1
	Gwalior	7,014	1,926	5,088	2,966	1,036	1,932	1,403	315	1,088
	Indore	19	7	12	12	5	7	2	...	2
	Narsingarh	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Orchha	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...
	Rajgarh	5	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nayagaon	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Barwana	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Samthar	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Rutlam	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Charkhari	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total		7,203	2,003	5,200	3,126	1,102	2,024	1,411	319	1,092
United Province of Agra and Oudh.	Agra	15,351	3,765	11,586	4,460	1,456	3,004	4,187	759	3,428
	Aligarh	119	44	75	60	26	34	7	1	6
	Allahabad	22	14	8	18	12	6	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
	Ballia	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Banda	4	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	3
	Bareilly	21	10	11	14	8	14	...	...	...
	Benaras	21	11	10	18	11	7	1	...	1
	Bijnore	29	13	16	21	7	14	1	...	1
	Badaon	39	12	27	19	9	10	2	...	2
	Bulandshahar	16	9	7	13	8	5	1	...	1
	Cawnpore	65	30	35	42	25	17	10	1	9
	Dehradun	3	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
	Etah	46	16	30	19	10	9	7	2	5
	Etawah	80	21	59	32	15	17	8	1	7
	Farukhabad	53	28	25	33	15	18	11	7	4
	Fatehpur	13	9	4	12	9	3	...	...	...
	Garhwal	138	119	19	138	119	19	...	...	...
	Gazipur	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
	Hamirpur	6	3	4	5	2	3	...	...	...
Total		16,033	4,110	11,923	4,713	1,737	3,158	4,238	771	3,467

Birth place (Contd).

KOLARI.			BASERI.			BARI.			SIRMATHRA.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
492	144	348	615	105	510	955	201	754	583	127	456
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...
...
...
...
496	145	351	617	105	511	964	203	761	589	129	460
3,279	892	2,387	2,247	424	1,823	1,090	207	883	88	27	61
3	3	...	20	7	13	29	7	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
3	2	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
3	1	2	15	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
1	1	...	1	1	...	8	1	7	3	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
4	2	2	13	1	12	3	1	2	...	...	...
1	...	1	15	2	13	7	3	4	17	...	17
5	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...
...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,301	905	2,396	2,317	439	1,878	1,140	227	922	114	30	84

Table XI

Birth place.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TEHSIL GIRD.			RAJAKHERA.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total brought over ...	16,033	4,110	11,923	4,713	1,737	3,158	4,238	771	3,467
United Province (Contd.)									
Jalaun ...	31	9	22	20	8	12	...	...	...
Jannpur ...	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
Jhansi ...	79	22	57	67	20	47	7	1	6
Mainpuri ...	162	72	90	54	26	28	43	13	32
Meerut ...	14	7	7	10	5	5	...	...	...
Mirzapur ...	9	5	4	7	3	4	...	...	...
Moradabad ...	27	12	15	22	12	10	...	...	...
Muttra ...	239	95	144	98	38	60	33	11	22
Muzaffernagar ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pilibheet ...	9	4	5	5	1	4	...	1	...
Saharanpur ...	8	6	2	7	6	1	1	9	3
Barabunki ...	5	3	2	5	3	2	...	1	...
Fyzabad ...	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	...	1
Hardoi ...	6	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	...
Kheri ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Lucknow ...	20	10	10	16	8	8	...	...	...
Partabgarh ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rai Bareli ...	14	8	6	11	8	3	...	...	...
Unao ...	15	8	7	10	6	4	1	...	...
Rampur ...	15	4	11	12	4	8	2	...	...
Shajahanpur ...	26	17	9	25	17	8	1	...	1
Total ...	16,722	4,402	12,320	5,096	1,911	3,367	40	327	797
Punjab States.									
Bhawalpur ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Nabha ...	12	9	3	12	9	3	...	...	...
Patiala ...	28	18	10	27	18	9	1	...	1
Punch ...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Jhind ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kapurthala ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	46	33	13	45	33	12	1	...	1
Punjab.									
Amratsar ...	5	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2
Delhi ...	44	17	27	34	13	21	4	1	3
Ferozepur ...	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...
Total carried over ...	53	21	32	40	16	24	7	2	5

Birth place. (Contd.)

KOLARI.			BASERI.			BARI.			SIEMATHRA.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
3,301	905	2,396	2,317	439	1,878	1,149	227	922	114	30	84
1	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	2	6	...	6
...
1	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
32	18	14	7	1	6	15	7	8	9	7	2
1	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
24	11	13	36	10	26	44	21	23	4	4	...
...
1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	3	1	2	1	1	...
...
...	2	...	2	1	...	1
2	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	...	...	...
...
3,333	935	2,428	2,371	454	1,917	1,230	257	807	136	44	92
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	6	3	3	...	...	...
...
...	6	3	3	...	...	...

Table XI

Birth place.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TEHSIL GIRD.			RAJARKHERA.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total brought over ...	53	21	32	40	16	24	7	2	5
Punjab Continued. { Gujrat ...	5	4	1	3	3	...	2	1	1
Gurgaon ...	41	32	9	25	18	7	10	10	...
Gujranwala ...	5	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	...
Hissar ...	5	4	1	1	1	...	4	3	1
Hushiarpur ...	12	9	3	10	7	3	...	...	...
Jalandhar ...	30	15	15	21	11	10	3	1	2
Karnal ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore ...	35	20	15	35	20	15	...	...	...
Ludhiana ...	9	7	2	5	3	2	...	...	...
Montgomri ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Multan ...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	9	7	2	5	4	1	4	3	1
Rohtak ...	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
Ambala ...	7	5	2	5	4	1	...	...	...
Jhalum ...	12	6	6	12	6	6	...	...	...
Simla ...	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
Gurdaspur ...	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
Punjab Unspecified	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
Total ...	243	139	104	196	102	84	30	20	10
N.W. Frontier { Dera Ismailkhan ...	6	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	...
Peshawar ...	21	19	2	20	18	2	...	...	...
Bansu ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28	23	5	27	22	5	...	...	...
Bengal. { Bhagalpur ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	19	11	8	16	9	7	2	1	1
Gaynji ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Hawrah ...	6	1	5	5	1	4	...	...	...
Jessore ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Nadya ...	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
Patna ...	6	2	4	5	2	3	1	...	1
Rajpur ...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
Bengal ...	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...
Total ...	47	22	25	39	19	20	3	1	2

Birth place (Contd.)

KOLARI			BASERI.			BARI.			SIRMATHRA.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
...	6	3	3	...	...	...
...
1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
...
...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	5	2	3	1	1	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	2	2	...	2	2	...
...
...
...
...
...	2	1	1
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
1	1	...	1	...	1	20	12	8	5	4	1
...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...
...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	2	1	1	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	...	1

Table XI

Birth place.		TOTAL POPULATION.			TEHSIL GIRD.			RAJAKHERA.		
		Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Central Province.	Damoh	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
	Hoshangabad	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	...
	Jabalpur	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
	Khandeda	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Naypur	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...
	Saugar	15	4	11	15	4	11	...	...	...
Total		30	10	20	28	10	18	1	...	1
Berar Umraoti		1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Madras		2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Goa		2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Burmah		1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kabul		1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Khurasan		1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
England		6	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	...
Ireland		1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Scotland		1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
France		2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Africa		1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
America		1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Nepal		1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total		21	14	7	21	14	7	...	...	...
Grand total		2,63,593	1,44,455	1,19,138	69,977	38,347	31,630	38,880	20,506	16,174

TABLE XII PART I.

GENERAL TABLE (INFIRMITIES.)

Table XII Part I General Table (Infirmities.)

AGE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.			Remarks.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
0-1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1-2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
2-3	4	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	...	.....	.....	.....
3-4	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....
4-5	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	...	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total 0-5	15	10	5	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	13	8	5	.....	.....	.....
5-9	22	15	7	1	1	.....	7	5	2	14	9	5	.....	.....	.....
10-14	30	21	9	4	3	17	4	3	.....	19	14	5	.....	.....	.....
15-19	34	24	10	1	1	.....	7	6	1	26	17	9	.....	.....	.....
20-24	32	20	12	2	2	.....	10	8	2	20	10	10	.....	.....	.....
25-29	35	21	14	2	2	.....	6	4	2	25	13	12	2	2	.....
30-34	44	24	20	4	2	28	6	2	.....	30	14	16	2	2	.....
35-39	29	13	16	3	.....	3	2	2	.....	22	9	13	2	2	.....
40-44	91	32	59	3	1	2	13	6	7	73	25	48	2	.....	2	
45-49	38	22	16	3	3	.....	4	1	3	28	15	13	3	3	.....
50-54	110	48	62	1	.....	1	4	3	1	100	40	60	5	5	.....
55-59	26	13	13	1	1	.....	4	3	1	21	9	12	.....	.....	.....
60-64	110	31	79	1	.....	1	2	1	1	107	30	77	.....	.....	.....
65-69	25	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	13	12	.....	.....	.....
70 and over.	93	37	56	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	91	35	56	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total 0-5 and 5 and over	734	344	390	26	16	10	78	53	25	614	261	353	16	14	2	

* Including figures for Nibrol.

TABLE XII PART II.
INFIRMITIES BY TEHSILS AND SEXES.

Table XII Part II Infirmities

TEHSILS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			INSANE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gird ...	261	121	140	12	9	3
Rajakhera ...	70	37	33	2	1	1
Kolari ...	134	59	75	4	1	3
Baseri ...	87	39	48	1	1	...
Bari ...	136	65	71	5	2	3
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir ...	46	23	23	2	2	...
Grand Total...	734	344	390	26	16	10

by Tehsils and Sexes.

DEAF MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.			Remarks.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
35	26	9	208	80	128	6	6	...	
9	8	1	58	27	31	1	1	...	
12	4	8	116	52	64	2	2	...	
8	7	1	76	30	46	2	1	1	
8	6	2	121	55	63	2	2	...	
6	2	4	35	17	18	3	2	1	
73	53	25	614	251	353	16	14	2	

TABLE XII A.

(INFIRMITIES BY CASTES TRIBES OR RACES.)

Table XII A.—(Infirmities

Serial No.	CASTES.	TOTAL POPULATION.			INSANE.		DEAF MUTES.		BLIND.		LEPER.		REMARKS.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	Ahir	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
2	Brahman	...	105	44	61	...	3	4	2	39	56	1	...	
3	Barhai	...	12	7	5	...	...	...	1	7	4	..	...
4	Bari	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5	Bharbuja	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
6	Berya	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	Babaji	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
8	Bairagi	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
9	Bhat	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
10	Bhangi	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...
11	Mahajan or—													
	Banya	...	35	21	14	...	1	4	3	15	10	2	...	
	Agarwal	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Gahoi	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaiswar	H.	7	5	2	...	...	3	...	1	2	1	...	
	"	J.	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
	Mathuria	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Rustagi	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Taronchya	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Bania	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Vai-h	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
12	Chhipa	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
13	Chamar	...	106	45	61	2	...	8	2	35	59	...	...
14	Darzi	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	Dhanuk	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
16	Dhobi	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...
17	Fakir	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
18	Gujar	...	44	24	20	2	1	4	...	17	19	1	...	
19	Golapurab	...	26	12	14	...	...	1	...	10	14	1	...	
20	Gaderya	...	25	12	13	...	...	4	...	8	13	...	...
21	Gosain	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
22	Jasondhi	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
23	Jat	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
	Carr. over	...	110	194	216	4	5	32	11	152	200	6	...	

by Castes tribes or races.)

Serial No.	CASTES.	TOTAL POPULATION.			INSANE.		DEAF MUTES.		BLIND.		LEPER.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Brought over	410	194	216	4	5	32	11	152	200	6	...
24	Joeshi	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25	Kayastha	...	7	3	4	1	1	...	2	3	...	...
26	Kachhi	...	52	25	27	...	1	1	23	26	1	...
27	Kori or Koli	...	39	12	27	...	...	3	8	27	1	...
28	Khatik	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
29	Kalal	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
30	Kalamat	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
31	Kabar	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
32	Kumhar	...	8	4	4	1	...	...	3	3	...	1
33	Kandera	...	7	3	4	4	...	1	2	3	1	...
34	Luhar	...	3	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
35	Lodha	...	27	12	15	...	1	...	10	15	1	...
36	Mali	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
37	Malha	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
38	Mena	...	25	12	13	2	...	3	7	11	...	...
39	Maretha	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Nai	...	15	10	5	1	...	1	8	5	...	...
41	Nat	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
42	Ray	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
43	Rajput—											
	Bhadorya	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Jadon	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Mori	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Pamar	...	13	10	3	...	...	2	8	3	...	...
	Parhar	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Sikarwar	...	13	5	8	1	...	2	2	7	...	...
	Tonwar	...	5	2	3	...	...	1	2	2	...	...
	Chohan	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
	Solunki	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Rajakhera Kasethiya	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Mahedwar	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Carr. over...	653	306	347	12	7	49	20	234	319	11	1

Table XII A.—(Infirmities by Castes tribes or races.) (Conld.)

Serial No.	CASTES.	TOTAL POPULATION.			INSANE.		DEAF MUTES.		BLIND.		LEPER.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Brought over.	653	306	347	12	7	49	20	234	319	11	1
	Modanya ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Parolya ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Jarha ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Kasondya ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
44	Sunar ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
45	Teli ..	7	2	5	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	..
46	Tamoli ..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
47	Syad (Mohomedan)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
48	Pathan ..	16	6	10	1	..	..	1	5	9	..	..
49	Shekh ..	43	18	25	2	3	2	2	12	19	2	1
50	Manehar ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
51	Deradar ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	734	344	390	16	10	53	25	261	353	14	2

TABLE XIII.
 CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE
 BY TEHSIL AND RELIGIONS.

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSIL.	Population.			Ahir Hindu.		Anglo Indian.		Total.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Tehsil Gird ..	69,977	38,347	31,630	226	158	5	5	124	73
„ Rajakhera ..	36,680	20,506	16,174	47	42	....	....	26	16
„ Kolari ..	45,447	24,653	20,794	1	3	....	....	126	97
„ Baseri ..	43,446	23,819	19,627	2	1	....	....	55	34
„ Bari ..	52,278	28,388	23,890	66	50	....	....	122	94
„ Sirmathra ..	15,765	8,742	7,023	9	1	....	....	53	49
Total	2,65,593	1,44,455	1,19,138	351	155	5	5	506	363

by Tehsil and religions.

BAIRAGI HINDU.								BARHAI.						Bhangi Hindu.	
Bairagi.		Babaji.		Balai Hindu.		Banjara Hindu.		Total.		Arya.		Hindu.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
83	50	41	23	...	58	22		534	406	2	3	532	403	371	349
26	16	...	...	...	6	3		432	307	...	...	432	307	210	197
71	51	55	46	...	...	...		446	406	...	...	446	406	178	166
40	19	15	15	...	6	...		440	416	...	...	440	416	141	129
89	66	33	28	...	...	...		483	415	...	...	483	415	171	154
...	...	53	49	14	19	...		106	123	...	...	106	123	48	37

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	Bhat Hindu.		Bhishti Musalman Sunni.		Bhoi Hindu.		BRAH-					
							Total.		Arya.	HIN-		
										Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird	70	52	185	174	5	5	4,133	3,148	1	....	4,127	3,143
„ Rajakhera....	110	75	26	23	.....	.....	3,929	2,894	.....	.....	3,929	2,894
„ Kolari	98	83	38	28	.....	.....	2,899	2,370	.....	.....	2,899	2,370
„ Baseri	28	28	29	26	...	...	3,932	3,094	.....	.....	3,932	3,194
„ Bari	36	38	29	36	.....	.....	2,465	1,939	.....	.....	2,465	1,939
„ Sirmathra	4	3	....	....	.....	.....	908	753	.....	.....	908	753
Total	346	279	307	287	5	5	18,265	14,198	1	....	1,3260	14,193

by Tehsil and religions.

-MANS.										Chakar (Golapurab) Hindu.		Chamar Hindu.		Chhipa.	
-BU.				SIKH.										Total.	
Brahman.		Goshi.		Total.		Brah- mans.		Chaurasi Kammod.							
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
4,067	3,093	60	50	5	5	3	3	2	2	1,033	731	5,055	4,521	34	21
3,864	2,836	65	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	380	2,680	2,292	5	....
2,834	2,314	65	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,059	1,722	3,978	3,485	19	14
3,901	3,057	31	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4,521	3,946	24	12
2,445	1,909	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	58	4,940	4,291	17	15
886	739	22	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,345	1,209	3	1
17,997	13,949	263	245	5	5	3	3	2	2	3,703	2,892	22,419	19,744	102	63

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	CHHIPA.								CHRISTIAN.	DARZI.						
	Hindu.		MUSALMAN.				Native.	Total.		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.				
			Total.		Sunni.									Shyah.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird ...	34	21						10	5	83	70	82	71	1	1	
„ Rajakhera.	5							1		70	43	70	43	...	...
„ Kolari ...																
„ Baseri ...	19	14								69	53	69	53	...	...
„ Bari ..	19	6	5	6	3	6	2			39	33	39	33	...	...
„ Sirmathra																
	16	15	1		1			1		46	48	46	48	...	...
	2	1	1		1					9	7	9	7	...	...
Total ...	95	57	7	6	5	6	2	12	5	316	256	315	255	1	1	

by Tehsil and religions.

Dhanak Hindu.		DHOBI.						Dhobi. (Merasi.) Hindu.		English Christian.	
		Total.		Hindu.		Musal- man.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
95	110	440	374	440	374	...	...	1	...	3	3
1	...	322	314	322	314	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	413	384	413	384	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	292	299	288	294	4	5	...	...	...	...
3	1	335	306	330	304	5	2	...	...	...	...
6	1	102	78	102	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	114	1,904	1,755	1,895	1,748	9	7	1		3	3

Table XIII Caste-tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	F A K I R.										French Christian.	Gadaria. Hindu.		
	Total.		Hindu.	MUSALMAN.										
				Total.		Sunni.		Shyah.						
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Tehsil Gird ...	126	92	.....	.....	126	92	125	92	1	.....	1	1	1,267	1,157
„ Rajakhera.	56	45	.....	.....	56	45	56	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,118	967
„ Kolari ...	87	92	1	5	86	87	82	82	4	5	.....	.....	522	465
„ Baseri ...	32	25	1	1	31	24	31	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	77
„ Bari ...	44	30	...	...	44	30	44	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	572	486
„ Sirmathra	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Total	346	286	2	6	344	280	339	275	5	5	1	1	3,512	3,152

by Tehsil and religions.

Goanese Christian.		Goshain. Hindu.		GUJAR.						Irish Christian.		J A T.	
				Total.		Gujar.		Ghosi.	TOTAL.				
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	...	194	152	3,317	2,363	3,316	2,363	1	...	4	...	748	474
...	...	131	120	822	627	822	627	...	...	...	...	77	57
...	...	212	161	673	493	673	493	...	...	...	...	413	304
...	...	472	384	1,984	1,408	1,984	1,408	...	...	...	...	316	220
...	...	476	338	3,901	2,696	3,901	2,696	...	...	...	...	55	53
...	...	3	...	1,025	657	1,025	657	...	...	...	...	9	5
I	...	1,488	1,155	11,722	8,244	11,721	8,244	I	...	4	...	1,618	1,113

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	JAT.				JOGI HINDU.								Jolaha Muslman Sunni.	Kachhi Hindu.	
	Hindu.		Sikh.		Total.		Jogi.		Nath.		Male.	Female.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Tehsil Gird	736	464	12	10	4	4	2	4	2	.....	4,210	3,559		
„ Rajakhera	77	57	.....	45	28	17	26	28	12	.....	353	328	
„ Kolari	413	304	.....	7	3	7	3	.....	.....	.....	3,366	2,956
„ Baseri	316	220	.....	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1,990	1,811
„ Bari	55	53	.....	12	20	8	20	4	24	14	2,871	2,542		
„ Sirmathra	7	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	206	191	
.. Total ...	1,604	1,101	14	12	72	59	38	58	34	12	24	14	12,996	11,387	

by Tehsil and religions.

KAHAR.						Kalal Hindu.		Kandera. (Dhonia) Hindu.		Kasai Musalman Sunni.		KAYASTH.	
Total.		Hindu.		Sikh.								Total.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
553	471	549	470	4	1	11	18	99	83	14	17	685	501
15	14	15	14	.....	.....	....	....	92	64	.....	.....	162	152
23	23	23	23	.....	.....	2	1	103	103	2	....	168	129
111	98	111	98	.....	.....	1	....	72	77	1	....	110	89
238	222	238	222	.....	.....	124	104	87	72	1	....	189	157
184	176	184	176	.....	.....	7	3	23	14	.....	.....	14	2
1,124	1,004	1,120	1,003	4	1	145	126	476	413	18	17	1,328	1,030

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	KAYASTH.						Khati. Hindu.	Khatik. Hindu.	KHATRI.					
	Arya.		Hindu.		Sikh.				Total.		Arya.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird			684	500	1	1	....	....	226	206	43	34	1	2
„ Rajakhera....			162	152	.....	.....	....	....	140	143	4	5	1	4
„ Kolari			168	129	.....	.....	25	19	91	71	....	....	.....	.....
„ Baseri			110	89	.....	.....	....	....	161	159	....	....	.....	.....
„ Bari	1		188	157	.....	.....	1	2	71	63	3	3	.....	.....
„ Sirmathra....			14	2	.....	.....	....	....	32	34	2	....	.....	.....
Total ...	1		1,326	1,029	1	1	26	21	721	676	52	42	2	6

by Tehsil and religions.

KHATRI.															
Hindu.		Sikh.		Kerar. Hindu.		Koli. Hindu.		Komhar. Hindu.		Kumbi Hindu.		Kumbi Hindu.		Kumbi Hindu.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
29	30	13	12	61	48	1,274	1,189	493	461	5	5	17	14		
...	...	3	1	...	...	664	542	341	279	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	153	110	536	490	301	282	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	708	644	322	277	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	1,085	910	423	380	1	2	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	176	152	120	98	1	...	...	...	...	...
34	33	16	13	214	158	4,443	3,927	2,000	1,777	7	7	17	14		

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	LAKHERA (MANIHAR) HINDU.						Lodha. Hindu.		LOHAR.						MAHA-	
	Total.		Lakhera.		Manihar.				Total.		Hindu.		Musalman. Sunni.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird.	4	1	4	1	.....		2,768	2,443	30	29	30	29	.....		1,931	1,487
.. Rajakhera.	3	1	.....		3	1	489	430	20	17	20	17	.....		1,050	779
.. Kolari.	.....		.....		.....		2,358	2,035	5	7	3	5	2	2	1,422	1,139
.. Baseri.	.....		.....		.....		51	36	7	11	7	11	.....		1,031	828
.. Bari.	.....		.....		.....		155	134	2	...	2	.....			1,314	1,084
.. Sirmathra.	6	2	6	2	.....		...	...	37	36	37	36	.....		523	246
Total ...	134	103	3	1			5,821	5,078	101	100	99	98	2	2	7,271	5,743

by Tehsil and religions.

-JAN.

Hindu.		JAINS.						DETAILS.			
		Total.		Degambari.		Sitambari.		Agarwal.			
								Total.		Hindu.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1,617	1,266	314	221	305	209	9	12	1,017	774	1,013	773
202	151	848	628	848	628	...	...	21	14	20	14
1,416	1,146	6	3	3	1	3	2	990	821	990	821
1,030	828	1	...	...	...	1	...	1,024	824	1,024	824
1,309	1,078	5	6	5	6	...	...	1,303	1,077	1,303	1,077
521	426	2	...	2	...	...	...	520	423	520	423
6,095	4,895	1,176	858	1,163	844	13	14	4,875	3,933	4,870	3,932

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	MAHA-													
	DE-													
	Agarwal.		Khadelwal.				Mahesuri.		Oswal Jains.					
	Jains. Degam-bari.		Total.		Hindu.		Jains. Degam-bari.		Total.		Degambari including Srimali.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird	4	1	15	13	8	9	7	4	5	3	7	4	2	1
.. Rajakhera	1	...	8	6	8	6	...	...	...	...	118	66	118	66
.. Kolari ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1
.. Baseri ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
.. Bari ....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Sirmathra ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	1	24	19	17	15	7	4	5	3	129	71	123	68

by Tehsil and religions.

-JANS.

-TAILS.

Saraogi Jains Setambari.		Others.									
		Total.		Hindu.		Jains.					
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Degambari.		Sitambari.	
Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
2	2	894	700	599	490	295	210	292	203	2	7
...	...	903	690	174	128	729	562	729	562	...	...
...	...	421	321	418	319	3	2	...	...	3	2
...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	7	5	1	5	6	5	6	...	...
...	...	3	3	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
2	2	2,237	1,225	1,203	945	1,034	780	1,028	771	5	9

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	Mali Hindu.		Manihar Choorigar Lakhara Musalman Sunni.		Mehtar Hindu.		Meo Mewati Musliman Sunni.		Mena Hindu.		Merasi Musliman.		Mochi Hindu.		MOGAL.	
															Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird ...	71	64	17	17	7	...	19	21	56	39	4	3	14	10	38	30
„ Rajakhera ...	...	...	34	25	...	2	...	...	4	6	...	...	12	11	21	18
„ Kolari ...	...	...	33	31	14	8	4	...	18	10	6	6	1	1	9	4
„ Baseri ...	...	...	27	19	11	8	...	...	1,341	1,142	...	...	4	1	1	...
„ Bari ...	2	1	9	7	...	...	...	...	2,316	1,954	...	...	3	5	21	20
„ Sirmathra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,511	1,978	...	...	2	3	27	11
Total ...	73	65	120	99	19	14	27	25	6,245	5,129	109	109	36	31	117	83

by Tehsil and religions.

MUSALMAN.				Moghia Hindu.		N A I.					
Sunni.		Shyah.				Total.		Hindu.		Musalman.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
36	25	2	5	...	...	704	558	702	558	1	...
21	18	...	...	...	...	434	367	434	367	...	...
9	4	...	...	...	...	509	395	509	395	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	366	308	366	308	...	...
17	17	4	3	5	10	440	373	424	363	16	10
27	11	...	...	...	...	131	110	131	110	...	...
III	75	6	8	5	10	2,584	2,111	2,566	2,101	17	10

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	Sikh.		Nayak Hindu.		NAT.								ODH.							
	Total.		Total.		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.		Total.		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.		Parsi.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Tehsil Gurd	1				26	26	3	8	23	18	4	4	4	4	.....	3	3		
„ Rajakhera...					11	8	11	8	.....	50	25	.....	50	25	.....				
„ Kolari					29	21	18	14	11	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Baseri			2	4	53	45	51	44	2	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Bari					32	31	32	30	...	1	56	26	56	26	.....				
„ Sirmathra			6	5	14	12	14	12	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1		8	9	165	143	129	116	36	27	110	55	60	30	50	25	33			

by Tehsil and religions.

PATHAN MUSALMAN.						RAJPUT.			
Total.		Sunni.		Shyah.		Total.		Brahmo Chhattri.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1,491	1,336	1,479	1,330	12	6	1,879	1,334	2	2
171	153	171	153	...	...	4,192	2,987	...	...
114	76	114	76	...	...	1,811	1,363	...	...
78	39	78	39	...	...	4,110	3,112	...	...
740	909	738	909	2	...	2,703	2,120	...	...
121	84	121	84	...	...	508	348	...	...
2,715	2,597	2,701	2,591	14	6	15,203	11,264	2	2

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	RAJ.							
	HIS.							
	Rajputs							
	TOTAL.		TOTAL.		RAJPUT. (Real.)		RAJPUT OF RAJAKHERA.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird ...	1,870	1,330	1,455	1,031	1,440	1,026	15	5
„ Rajakhera.	4,191	2,987	4,163	2,972	1,426	1,090	2,735	1,882
„ Kolari	1,811	1,363	1,714	1,346	1,714	1,346	...	...
„ Baseri	4,110	3,112	4,107	3,112	4,107	3,112	...	...
„ Bari	2,703	2,120	2,677	2,117	2,677	2,117	...	...
„ Sirmathra.	508	348	508	348	508	348	...	...
Total ...	15,193	11,260	14,624	10,926	11,872	9,039	2,750	1,887

by Tehsil and religions.

-PUTS.

-DU.

RANGREZ
MUSALMAN SUNNI.

<i>Thakur.</i>																			
Total.		Thakur (<i>Real</i>).		Thakur of Rajakhera.		Sunni. Musalman.		Sikh Chhatri.		Total.		Rangrez.		Nil- gar.		Rawat Hindu.		Rebari Hindu.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
415	299	408	272	7	27	...	...	7	2	42	26	42	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	15	24	15	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	7	1	...	4	6	1	...	20	15
97	17	97	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	50	18	13	41	37	...	...	7	4
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	34	11	18	22	16	...	...	...	1
26	3	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	1	1	1	6	...	...	7	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
569	334	558	307	11	27	1	...	7	2	141	123	73	58	68	65	1	...	35	29

Table XIII Caste, tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	SYAD MUSALMAN.						Scotch Christian.	SHEKH MU-				
	Total.		Sunni.		Shyah.			Total.		Sunni.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Tehil Gird ...	337	328	101	91	236	237	...	1	1,740	1,553	1,702	1,517
„ Rajakhera	67	57	60	55	1	2	...	...	180	146	178	146
„ Kolari ...	17	7	6	2	11	5	...	...	502	447	501	447
„ Baseri ...	10	2	8	2	2	...	...	...	416	354	414	354
„ Bari ...	86	96	14	17	72	79	...	...	1,108	1,079	1,102	1,052
„ Sirmathra	20	11	19	11	1	...	...	...	241	240	241	239
Total ...	537	501	214	178	323	323	...	1	4,187	3,829	4,138	3,755

by Tehsil and religions.

-SALMAN.				SUNAR.						TELI.					
Shyah.		Wahabi.		Total.		Hindu.		Sikh.		Total.		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
38	36	...	...	152	144	149	142	3	2	425	320	280	224	145	96
2	...	...	...	65	55	65	55	...	...	383	335	383	335	...	...
1	...	...	...	105	93	105	93	...	...	238	197	4	1	234	196
2	...	...	...	105	99	105	99	...	...	152	134	...	...	152	134
6	36	...	1	116	104	116	104	...	...	133	119	13	15	120	104
...	1	...	...	65	40	65	40	...	...	61	45	...	...	61	45
49	73	...	1	608	535	605	533	3	2	1,392	1,150	680	575	712	575

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	OTHERS.						UNSPECIFIED.					
	Total.		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.		Total.		Musalman Sunni.		Sikh.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Female.	Male.
Tehsil Gird ...	757	732	696	676	61	56	9	3	4	...	5	3
„ Rajakhara.	861	759	826	720	35	39	13	15	13	15	.....
„ Kolari ...	388	377	364	352	24	25	5	...	5	...	.....
„ Baseri ...	144	157	132	139	12	18	...	...	...	...	.....
„ Bari ...	215	253	203	234	12	19	2	...	2	...	.....
„ Sirmathra..	57	56	55	50	2	6	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	1,422	2,334	2,276	2,171	146	163	29	18	24	15	5	3

by Tehsil and religions.

DETAILS OF OTHERS.

BAHELIA.		BAHRUPIA		BARI.		BARIA.						BHARBUNJA.			
Hindu.		Hindu.		Hindu.		Total.		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.		Total.		Hindu.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
3	...	...	...	37	46	48	93	48	91	...	2	62	57	60	55
...	...	...	...	39	25	32	51	32	51	...	...	25	19	20	19
...	2	4	...	47	37	43	75	43	75	...	...	111	99	111	99
...	...	...	...	22	22	12	18	12	18	...	...	46	43	46	43
...	...	...	...	21	22	33	52	33	52	...	...	32	35	20	35
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	4	...	166	159	168	289	168	287	...	2	276	253	257	251

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHILS.	BHAR-BHUNJA.		BHAND.		BHAR-GAVA.		BHA-TIARA.		BAD-HAKIA.		CHUR-HELA.	
	Musalman Sunni.		Musalman Sunni.		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird ...	2	2	18	13	29	29	20	18	...	...	...	...
.. Rajakhara ...	5	...	11	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
.. Kolari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...
.. Baseri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. Bari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...
.. Sirmathra ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	2	29	26	30	29	23	23	8	7	...	1

Table XIII Caste tribe or race

NAME OF TEHSILS.	JAGA.		KACHEHRA.		KALAMAT.						KAN-JAR.	
	Hindu.		Hindu.		Total		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.		Hindu.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tehsil Gird ...	4	12	11	9	11	9	...	...	11	9	65	62
„ Rajakhera...	...	...	...	...	7	13	...	...	7	13	...	...
„ Kolari ...	4	4	...	...	25	18	18	16	7	2	...	...
„ Baseri ...	3	3	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	...	...	...
„ Bari ...	13	11	...	...	10	13	10	13	...	...	7	20
„ Sirmathra...	14	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38	50	11	9	56	57	31	33	35	24	72	82

by Tehsil and religions.

KUCH-BANDIA		KAZI.		KAMNI-GAR.		MAL-LAH.		MA-REHTA.		MIR-DHA.		MALAK.		NAT.	
Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.		Musalman Sunni.		Hindu.		Hindu.		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.		Hindu.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	2	2	...	...	146	138	7	...	37	33	4	1	2	...
4	1	...	...	...	...	681	589	...	...	15	14	1	1	...	...
76	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	42	...	...	...	...
...
1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	12	16	...	...	...	...
7	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	71	3	3	1	...	827	727	12	...	110	105	5	2	2	...

by Tehsil and Religions.

SAPEHRA.		TAMOLI.		THATHERA.		TAWAIF.		OTHERS.	
Hindu.		Hindu.		Hindu.		Musalman Sunni.		Hindu.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
76	36	60	61	9	5	3	8	2	1
...	...	19	11	...	...	1	1	...	...
4	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...
7	9	25	20	6	5	8	8	...	...
...	...	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	47	130	112	15	10	13	20	2	1

TABLE XIV.
*(CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE
 FOR SELECTED CASTES.)*

Table XIV (Civil Condition

CASTES.	Religion.	Sex.	UNMARRIED.						
			0-4.	5-11.	12-14.	15-19.	20-39.	40 & over.	Total.
Abir	Hindu	Male	39	51	29	23	26	11	177
		Female	21	35	2	2	1	...	61
Bairagi	Do.	Male	55	69	34	25	53	40	276
		Female	32	63	3	2	1	1	102
Balai	Do.	Male	2	2	1	...	...	...	5
		Female	3	3	...	...	...	...	6
Barhai	Do.	Male	260	401	140	135	175	29	1,140
		Female	260	296	24	7	4	...	591
Bhangsi	Do.	Male	125	204	50	62	46	9	496
		Female	145	172	20	3	1	...	341
Brahman	Do.	Male	1,681	2,748	974	1,044	2,013	941	9,401
		Female	1,542	2,026	160	21	20	7	3,776
Do.	Sikh	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chamar	Hindu	Male	2,527	2,914	1,114	928	712	91	9,285
		Female	2,476	3,645	164	47	39	10	5,379
Chhipa	Do.	Male	10	20	8	3	10	1	52
		Female	3	7	...	1	...	...	11
Do.	Mohomedan	Male	1	1	...	...	1	...	3
		Female	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Darzi	Hindu	Male	25	40	23	16	26	9	139
		Female	34	32	4	1	...	...	71
Do.	Mohomedan	Male	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhobi	Hindu	Male	235	305	101	59	35	18	753
		Female	239	234	17	10	4	1	505
Do.	Mohomedan	Male	1	1	...	1	1	...	4
		Female	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fakir	Hindu	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Do.	Mohomedan	Male	54	57	19	9	13	4	156
		Female	39	38	4	4	...	...	85
Golapurab	Hindu	Male	298	574	178	178	368	137	1,733
		Female	343	393	33	5	2	4	780
Gujar	Do.	Male	1,161	1,904	756	870	1,190	241	6,115
		Female	970	1,140	106	31	24	3	2,274
Jat	Do.	Male	132	215	118	118	197	71	851
		Female	82	147	13	7	1	1	251
Do.	Sikh	Male	3	1	...	2	...	...	6
		Female	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Kachhi	Hindu	Male	1,607	2,302	502	505	421	77	5,504
		Female	1,578	1,687	117	22	15	8	3,427
Kalal	Do.	Male	18	24	7	11	8	1	69
		Female	12	16	3	...	...	...	31
Kayastha	Do.	Male	131	194	81	79	115	34	634
		Female	118	152	26	4	...	...	300
Do.	Sikh	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Arya	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khat	Hindu	Male	4	2	1	2	2	...	11
		Female	3	3	1	...	...	...	7
Khatik	Do.	Male	65	135	55	22	27	6	323
		Female	107	107	12	1	2	1	230

by age for selected castes.)

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Grand Total for sole caste.
0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	
...	...	1	12	85	43	141	...	...	...	...	11	22	33	351
...	4	13	16	70	20	123	...	...	1	...	10	60	71	255
...	5	6	14	97	61	183	...	...	1	1	13	32	47	506*
...	6	12	27	97	25	177	...	...	...	1	23	60	84	363*
...	...	...	...	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	1	...	1	6	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	19
...	6	46	111	582	326	1,071	...	1	1	6	74	146	228	2,439
...	53	79	178	567	169	1,046	...	...	4	11	114	304	433	2,070
...	16	20	56	261	179	532	...	...	2	3	27	59	91	1,119
...	16	41	76	295	139	567	...	...	1	1	30	92	124	1,032
...	93	214	635	3,322	2,303	6,567	...	...	7	35	523	1,464	2,029	17,997
...	293	574	1,064	3,521	1,271	6,723	...	4	18	87	871	2,469	3,449	13,948
...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	383	634	1,313	5,914	3,337	11,581	...	13	18	62	550	1,012	1,655	22,521
...	1,094	1,145	1,722	5,782	1,892	11,635	...	4	19	53	607	2,047	2,730	19,744
...	...	1	1	14	17	33	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	95
...	...	3	6	18	8	35	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	57
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
...	...	3	8	70	63	144	...	...	...	...	9	23	32	315
...	5	5	17	85	30	142	...	...	...	...	3	39	42	255
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	43	56	115	486	319	1,019	...	...	1	3	33	86	123	1,895
...	86	89	144	515	187	1,021	...	...	...	3	38	181	222	1,748
...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	9
...	...	...	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	7
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	11	16	87	46	160	...	...	...	...	4	24	28	344†
...	7	13	24	92	20	156	...	...	...	...	3	36	39	280†
...	32	69	172	769	481	1,523	...	...	2	4	127	314	447	3,703
...	78	120	256	784	264	1,502	...	3	4	10	190	443	650	2,932
...	80	139	404	2,322	1,675	4,620	...	1	9	26	308	635	979	11,721
...	291	345	718	2,387	974	4,715	...	1	...	14	237	1,003	1,255	8,244
...	2	3	40	321	218	584	...	...	2	2	61	104	169	1,604
...	22	41	99	276	104	542	...	2	2	3	72	229	308	1,101
...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	14
...	...	...	1	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12
...	128	320	815	3,300	2,002	6,565	...	1	4	17	296	609	927	12,996
...	392	633	1,095	3,191	1,186	6,497	...	2	9	23	324	1,105	1,463	11,387
...	...	1	2	40	26	69	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	145
...	...	2	9	41	12	64	...	...	1	...	7	23	31	126
...	2	8	45	319	169	543	...	...	...	...	4	45	149	1,326
...	18	27	83	252	116	496	...	...	...	...	...	64	233	1,029
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
...	...	...	...	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	26
...	...	...	...	3	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21
...	17	21	40	175	100	353	...	...	...	...	1	13	31	721
...	50	37	43	201	57	368	...	...	...	...	...	17	61	676

** Figures for Babaji have been included.

†† Figures for Sain have been included.

Table XIV (Civil Condition

CASTES.	Religion.	Sex.	UNMARRIED.						
			0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total.
Koli ..	Hindu ..	Male	520	699	212	205	185	39	1,860
		Female	527	490	34	11	8	....	1,076
Kumhar ..	Do. ..	Male	224	322	93	86	88	17	830
		Female	256	259	18	5	.....	...	538
Lodha ..	Do. ..	Male	660	979	269	254	250	52	2,464
		Female	676	747	69	19	8	1	1,520
Lohar ..	Do. ..	Male	8	16	9	3	.....	1	37
		Female	7	19	4	.....	.....	.....	30
Do. ..	Mohomedan ..	Male	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
		Female	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mahajan ..	Hindu ..	Male	605	974	319	291	514	259	2,962
		Female	605	759	60	6	1	3	1,434
Do. ..	Jains ..	Male	129	168	52	47	124	49	569
		Female	92	138	6	2	.....	...	238
Mali ..	Hindu ..	Male	10	14	5	6	3	.....	38
		Female	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Mina ..	Do. ..	Male	653	994	390	299	473	107	2,916
		Female	551	680	81	19	12	3	1,346
Mochi ..	Do. ..	Male	4	5	2	1	2	1	15
		Female	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Nai ..	Hindu ..	Male	257	474	148	174	211	35	1,209
		Female	279	333	35	9	6	.....	662
Do. ..	Mohomedan ..	Male	2	4	.....	1	1	.....	8
		Female	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Nayak ..	Hindu ..	Male	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4
		Female	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Nilgar ..	Mohomedan ..	Male	6	13	3	6	.....	.....	28
		Female	9	11	2	.....	.....	.....	22
Rajputs (<i>Real</i>) ..	Hindu ..	Male	1,205	2,066	790	824	1,198	549	6,632
		Female	1,133	1,368	147	26	20	5	2,699
Do. of Rajakhara ..	Do. ..	Male	274	467	146	141	262	102	1,392
		Female	220	339	17	3	1	1	581
Rajputs ..	Mohomedan ..	Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangrez ..	Do. ..	Male	11	9	3	5	3	2	33
		Female	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Rawat ..	Hindu ..	Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rebari ..	Do. ..	Male	5	8	3	2	4	1	23
		Female	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Sikligar ..	Do. ..	Male	3	1	.....	2	2	2	10
		Female	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Sunar ..	Do. ..	Male	71	91	26	29	44	19	280
		Female	76	85	6	1	.....	.....	168
Teli ..	Do. ..	Male	101	119	33	31	14	5	203
		Female	67	101	6	2	.....	1	177
Do. ..	Mohomedan ..	Male	66	122	38	41	34	9	310
		Female	70	79	3	2	1	.....	155
Kasbi ..	Do. ..	Male	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	9
		Female	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Mewati ..	Do. ..	Male	1	5	2	2	.....	.....	10
		Female	3	6	.....	1	.....	.....	10
Meghal ..	Do. ..	Male	19	18	7	4	6	.....	54
		Female	15	21	4	.....	.....	2	42

by age for selected castes.)

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Grand Total for sale caste
0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	
...	49	84	214	1,089	797	2,233	.....	1	4	12	107	226	350	4,443
...	151	179	324	1,155	445	2,254	.....	1	4	18	92	482	597	3,927
...	31	48	105	490	316	990	.....	1	3	5	54	117	180	2,000
...	67	102	153	508	183	1,013	.....	.....	2	8	37	179	226	1,777
...	58	125	286	1,440	915	2,824	.....	2	3	17	157	354	533	5,821
...	147	242	435	1,494	487	2,814	.....	3	4	4	159	583	753	5,078
...	1	.....	8	20	21	50	.....	.....	.....	3	1	8	12	99
...	.....	5	11	24	9	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	14	19	98
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
...	28	93	303	1,221	827	2,472	.....	.....	.....	9	161	491	661	6,095
...	97	205	425	1,318	454	2,499	.....	1	5	11	263	682	962	4,895
...	4	32	48	234	149	467	.....	.....	.....	3	39	98	140	1,176
...	25	47	68	246	79	465	.....	1	.....	3	34	117	155	858
...	.....	.....	2	15	13	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	73
...	.....	2	4	23	5	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12	65
...	52	119	264	1,497	859	2,791	.....	.....	5	15	181	338	539	6,246
...	145	223	441	1,563	497	2,869	.....	.....	3	13	171	727	914	5,129
...	1	.....	.....	10	6	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	36
...	.....	3	.....	10	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	31
...	5	19	91	550	367	1,032	.....	.....	.....	5	72	158	235	2,566
...	33	91	162	578	200	1,064	.....	3	1	6	77	288	375	2,101
...	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	17
...	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	8
...	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	9
...	.....	4	2	19	13	38	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	68
...	2	4	10	14	7	37	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	6	65
...	43	132	395	2,341	1,927	4,838	.....	1	8	17	199	735	960	12,430†
...	143	330	711	2,536	956	4,677	.....	19	11	28	481	1,432	1,971	9,346†
...	13	37	101	500	411	1,062	.....	2	3	2	107	195	309	2,763†
...	48	84	148	523	233	1,036	.....	1	2	4	64	236	297	1,914†
...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
...
...	.....	1	3	20	12	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	73
...	1	3	8	18	6	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	58
...
...
...	1	.....	.....	3	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	35
...	2	.....	.....	8	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	29
...
...	.....	.....	1	3	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	23
...	.....	.....	.....	3	3	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	7	24
...	2	15	23	25	96	261	.....	.....	1	.....	17	46	64	605
...	5	21	42	145	46	259	.....	.....	1	2	36	67	106	533
...	3	10	40	158	109	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	30	57	680
...	18	24	44	168	62	316	.....	.....	.....	4	20	58	82	575
...	13	13	35	183	106	350	.....	.....	3	2	8	39	52	712
...	19	30	53	174	64	340	.....	.....	.....	1	11	68	80	575
...	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18
...	.....	.....	.....	2	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	17
...	.....	.....	.....	1	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	27
...	.....	.....	2	7	5	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	25
...	1	1	1	33	19	55	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	8	117
...	1	3	3	21	3	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10	85

* Figures for Thakurs have been included.

Table XIV (Civil Condition

CASTES.	Religion.	Sex.	UNMARRIED.						
			0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total.
Fathan	Mohomedan	Male	278	467	153	177	157	30	1,262
		Female	285	408	46	24	18	15	796
Syad	Do.	Male	49	87	38	47	512	10	283
		Female	64	80	19	7	6	3	179
Shekh	Do.	Male	486	759	242	243	245	50	2,025
		Female	427	587	86	47	74	47	1,268
Parsi	Others	Male	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		Female	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Christians native	Do.	Male	1	2	1	1	2	..	7
		Female	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Geanese	Do.	Male	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christians others	Do.	Male	1	3	1	..	..	..	5
		Female	1	..	..	..	3	..	4
Total ...	..	...	27,522	37,811	8,608	7,372	9,580	3,174	94,073

by age for selected castes.)

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Grand Total for sole caste.
0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	0-4	5-11	12-14	15-19	20-39	40 & over	Total	
..	6	20	66	608	559	1,259	..	1	..	6	50	137	194	2,715
..	41	62	191	698	287	1,279	..	1	1	5	90	425	522	2,597
..	..	3	7	115	87	212	..	..	..	..	6	36	42	537
..	4	6	36	143	51	240	..	..	..	1	23	58	82	501
..	14	62	158	969	680	1,884	..	1	..	8	78	191	278	4,187
..	89	135	281	1,016	433	1,954	..	4	4	7	94	498	607	3,829
..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	2	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..
..	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	4,566	7,353	15,098	60,468	30,726	1,18,211	..	76	175	591	7,602	22,183	30,687	242,971

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)									Grand Total of those Supported by Agriculture.		
Principal Occupation.		Subsidiary Occupation.		Dependants.		Total.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
8	4	...	...	2	4	18	10	8	139	77	62
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	215	136	79
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	8	5	3
44	45	9	2	17	22	139	70	69	2,097	1,246	851
5	1	1	...	1	7	15	7	8	140	98	42
262	206	5	...	50	131	654	317	337	24,116	13,820	10,296
3,280	2,817	15	2	1,117	1,324	8,555	4,412	4,143	37,737	20,145	17,592
2	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	62	45	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
2	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	70	51	19
...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	63	56	7
23	17	3	1	10	8	62	36	26	1,153	745	408
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1
...
23	17	3	2	10	8	63	36	27	1,155	746	409
71	34	...	...	11	23	139	82	57	6,512	3,652	2,860
277	96	1	...	48	77	499	326	173	19,275	11,212	8,063
47	18	...	...	10	17	92	57	35	1,724	1,029	695
542	475	1	2	195	230	1,445	738	707	20,628	11,055	9,573
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	34	22	12
9	1	...	...	4	12	26	13	13	478	292	186
23	22	1	...	10	19	75	34	41	592	309	283
263	246	19	19	78	111	736	360	376	2,658	1,528	1,130
40	30	8	5	22	34	139	70	69	1,118	678	440
154	157	...	...	57	73	441	211	230	10,372	5,549	4,823
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	28	21	7
71	36	1	...	14	30	152	86	66	2,338	1,553	785
...	4	...	...	...	1	5	...	5	769	486	283
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
71	40	1	...	14	31	157	86	71	3,109	2,041	1,058

Table XV.

CASTE.	Religion.	Total of Caste by religion in Table XIII for Area (Rural) and (Urban.)			GROUP (RENT					
					Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mena (45) ...	Hindu	11,291	6,200	5,091	161	17	....	...	68	77
Mochi (46) ...	"	42	24	18	....	....	....	...	....	....
Nai (47) ...	"	3,956	2,185	1,771	....	....	4	...	....	2
Naik (48) ...	"	17	8	9	....	....	....	...	....	...
Rajput (55) ...	"	21,130	12,026	9,104	2,100	112	....	...	1,203	2,741
Ravat (59) ...	"	1	1	...	....	....	....	...	....	....
Rebari (60) ...	"	64	35	29	....	....	....	...	....	....
Saiqalgar (63) ...	"	47	23	24	....	....	....	...	....	....
Sunar (65) ...	"	675	364	311	....	....	2	...	1	...
Teli (68) ...	"	1,092	600	492	1	....	....	...	...	1
"	Musalman									
"	Sunni	1,127	622	505	....	....	....	...	....	....
"	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	....	....	....	...	....	....
Total Teli ...		2,219	1,222	997	I	....	....	....	...	I
Banjara (72) ...	Hindu	95	70	25	....	....	....	...	....	....
Bhat (77) ...	"	493	274	219	5	....	....	....	5	6
Dhanak (87) ...	"	31	17	14	....	....	....	...	....	....
Dom (92) ...	"	41	25	16	....	....	....	...	....	....
" (60)	Musalman									
"	Sunni	13	6	7	....	....	....	...	....	....
"	Musalman Shya	...	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Total Dom...		54	31	23	....	....	....	....	...	...
Gadarya (93) ...	Hindu	5,757	3,023	2,734	28	....	1	...	14	1
Gosain (97) ...	"	2,590	1,456	1,134	75	9	12	...	30	98
Jaga (99) ...	"	88	38	50	....	....	....	...	....	1
Jogi (103) ...	"	37	20	17	....	....	....	...	....	...
Kahar (105) ...	"	1,482	771	711	....	....	....	...	1	2
Kandera (107) ...	"	769	411	358	....	....	....	...	....	....
Kirar (113) ...	"	366	208	158	7	....	....	...	....	1
Kurni (116) ...	"	5	3	2	....	....	....	...	....	....
Manihar (121) ...	"	4	3	1	....	....	....	...	....	....
" (74) ...	Musalman									
"	Sunni	193	108	85	....	....	....	...	....	....
"	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	....	....	....	...	....	....
Total Manihar ...		197	111	86	....	....	....	....	...	...

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVERS.)			GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.)								
TOTAL.			principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
323	229	94	3,363	551	2	....	1,323	1,292	6,531	4,688	1,843
...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	7	3	4
6	4	2	182	19	387	6	129	221	944	698	246
...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
6,156	3,303	2,853	4,800	241	32	1	278	5,355	12,507	6,910	5,597
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	2	12	9	3
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	6	3	3
...	...	...	14	2	39	...	1	7	63	54	9
3	3	...	158	11	90	1	99	226	585	347	238
2	1	1	68	13	163	9	40	70	363	271	92
...
...
2	I	I	226	24	253	10	139	296	948	618	330
...	...	...	35	1	...	...	14	8	58	49	9
16	10	6	65	5	18	...	25	71	184	108	76
...
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	I	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
44	43	1	1,104	150	171	4	819	1,258	3,506	2,094	1,412
224	117	107	421	53	68	4	234	430	1,210	723	487
1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	4	3	1
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	6	10	4	6
3	1	2	308	81	8	2	206	220	825	522	303
...	...	...	43	4	56	6	21	43	173	120	53
8	7	1	100	15	...	...	59	114	288	159	129
...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
...	...	...	7	...	10	...	5	14	36	22	14
...
...
...	...	...	10	...	10	...	5	14	39	25	14

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	GROUP 2 (a) HELPERS IN CULTIVATION.								
		Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Mena (45) ...	Hindu	737	2,765	...	...	39	50	3,641	628	2,815
Mochi (46) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nai (47) ...	"	70	99	39	12	1	6	227	110	117
Naik (48) ...	"	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Rajput (55) ...	"	1,016	136	2	...	1	15	1,170	1,019	151
Ravat (59) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rebari (60) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saigalgar (63) ...	"	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Sunar (65) ...	"	3	5	1	...	...	...	9	4	5
Teli (68) ...	"	31	33	11	2	1	1	79	43	36
"	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Sunni	26	18	9	6	2	...	61	37	24
"	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Teli ...		57	51	20	8	3	1	140	80	60
Banjara (72) ...	Hindu	7	12	...	...	...	...	19	7	12
Bhat (77) ...	"	6	11	...	...	...	1	18	6	12
Dhanak (87) ...	"	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Dom (92) ...	"	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	1
" (60) ...	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Sunni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Dom ...		1	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	1
Gadarya (93) ...	Hindu	335	700	24	70	4	13	1,086	363	723
Gosain (97) ...	"	111	183	3	7	2	9	315	116	199
Jaga (99) ...	"	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jogi (103) ...	"	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Kahar (105) ...	"	61	188	...	1	2	4	256	63	193
Kandera (107) ...	"	5	21	7	9	...	1	43	12	31
Kirar (113) ...	"	31	12	...	...	...	...	43	31	12
Kurmi (116) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manihar (121) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (74) ...	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Sunni	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
"	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Manihar ...		1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)									Grand Total of those Supported by Agriculture.		
Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Total.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
226	227	...	...	56	47	556	282	274	11,051	6,025	5,026
1	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	...	10	6	4
6	15	1	...	2	5	29	9	20	1,206	821	385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1
256	63	...	...	63	119	501	319	182	20,334	11,551	8,783
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	9	4
1	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	12	4	8
2	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	79	63	16
23	8	...	...	13	21	65	36	29	731	427	304
23	6	...	...	2	7	38	25	13	462	333	129
...
46	14	...	...	15	28	103	61	42	1,193	760	433
2	...	...	...	2	3	7	4	3	84	60	24
11	2	...	...	2	9	24	13	11	242	137	105
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1
3	...	...	...	3	6	12	6	6	12	6	6
...
3	...	...	...	3	6	12	6	6	18	11	7
77	59	1	...	36	46	219	114	105	4,855	2,614	2,241
4	3	...	...	1	3	11	5	6	1,760	961	799
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	6
57	34	...	...	10	22	123	67	56	1,207	653	554
11	7	1	...	2	5	26	14	12	242	146	96
6	1	...	...	3	7	17	9	8	356	206	150
1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
4	2	...	...	3	...	9	7	2	47	30	17
...
4	2	...	...	3	...	9	7	2	50	33	17

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	Total of Caste by religion in Table XIII for Area (Rural) and (Urban.)			GROUP (RENT					
					Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mirasi (123) ...	Hindu	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (75)	Musalman Sunni	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Mirasi	...	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moghia (124) ...	Hindu	15	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nat (126) ...	"	232	123	109	...	...	7	...	...	...
" (78)	Musalman	62	36	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Sunni									
"	Musalman Shya									
Total Nat ...	...	294	159	135	...	...	7	...	...	...
Odhi (128) ...	Hindu	90	60	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrupia (149)...	"	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari (151) ...	"	199	102	97	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bediya (155) ...	"	367	142	225	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhadrabunja (161)	"	485	247	238	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bidhakia (169)...	"	15	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chobdar (172)...	"	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasondia (200) ...	"	29	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joshi (202) ...	"	452	239	213	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kachara (204) ...	"	20	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalawant (206)...	"	64	31	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanjar (212) ...	"	121	61	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuchband (223)...	"	156	87	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallah (230) ...	"	1,551	824	727	4	...	...	7	6	...
Mirdha (234) ...	"	139	67	72	2	1	...	1	...	...
Patwa (245) ...	"	85	45	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamboli (268) ...	"	113	62	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fakir (11) ...	Musalman	442	239	203	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	Sunni									
"	Musalman Shya	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Fakir...	...	451	243	203	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mewati (25) ...	Musalman	47	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moghal (28) ...	Sunni									
"	Musalman Shya	87	57	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Moghal	...	87	57	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVERS.)			GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.)								
TOTAL.			principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	1	...	1	2	4	2	2
...
...	1	...	1	...	1	2	5	3	2
...	3	1	...	...	2	6	1	5
7	7	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	14	13	1
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1
7	7	...	2	...	13	1	...	1	17	15	2
...
...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...
1	...	1	...	...	16	1	2	3	22	18	4
...	51	6	13	12	19	32	133	83	50
1	1	...	30	4	28	...	31	35	128	89	39
...	4	3	...	...	4	3	14	8	6
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	...	1	16	...	6	1	14	23	60	36	24
...	6	...	3	1	10	9	1
...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	35	9	...	...	18	23	85	53	32
...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	1
17	11	6	332	49	12	...	268	357	1,011	611	400
4	3	1	12	...	3	...	8	16	39	23	16
...	1	8	...	...	1	10	8	2
...	8	1	15	1	5	13	43	28	15
1	...	1	40	7	18	...	25	38	128	83	45
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1	...	1	40	9	18	...	25	38	130	83	47
...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...
...	2	...	7	...	1	2	12	10	2
...	2	...	7	...	1	2	12	10	2

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	GROUP 2 (a) HELPERS IN CULTIVATION.								
		Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Mirasi (123) ...	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (75) ...	Musalman Sunni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Mirasi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moghia (124) ...	Hindu	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nat (126) ...	"	...	...	1	16	...	...	17	1	16
" (78) ...	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	Sunni	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" ...	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Nat ...	...	...	1	1	16	...	...	18	1	17
Odh (128) ...	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrupia (149) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari (151) ...	"	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bediya (155) ...	"	5	11	4	1	...	...	5	5	...
Bhadbhunja (161) ...	"	4	11	1	2	...	...	21	9	12
Bidhakia (169) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	13
Chobdar (172) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasondia (200) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joshi (202) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachara (204) ...	"	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Kalayant (206) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanjar (212) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuchband (223) ...	"	8	28	...	...	...	...	36	8	28
Mallah (230) ...	"	5	7	...	...	...	...	12	5	7
Mirdha (234) ...	"	106	188	...	...	1	1	306	107	199
Patwa (245) ...	"	6	8	3	...	1	4	22	10	12
Tamboli (268) ...	"	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Fakir (11) ...	Musalman	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	2	4
" ...	Sunni	14	12	3	1	1	3	34	18	16
" ...	Musalman Shya	2	1	...	...	1	1	5	3	2
Total Fakir ...	...	16	13	3	1	2	4	39	21	18
Mewati (25) ...	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	Sunni	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Moghal (28) ...	Musalman Shya	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...
Total Moghal ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)									Grand Total of those Supported by Agriculture.		
Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Total.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	5
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	32	14	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	36	16	20
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	23	5
13	2	...	...	...	1	16	13	3	170	105	65
3	2	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	152	98	54
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	15	8	7
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	67	38	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	61	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	8
26	9	1	...	5	8	49	32	17	1383	761	622
5	4	...	...	3	2	14	8	6	79	44	35
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	14	9	5
6	3	1	...	2	2	14	9	5	63	39	24
10	2	...	...	6	11	29	16	13	192	117	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4
10	2	...	...	6	11	29	16	13	199	120	79
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	7	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	16	14	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	16	14	2

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	Total of Caste by religion in Table XIII for Area (Rural) and (Urban.)			GROUP (RENT					
					Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Min										
Nilgar (31) ...	Musalman Shya	133	68	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tc Pathan (32) ...	Musalman Sunni	1,321	755	566	6	...	10	...	3	3
Mo " ...	Musalman Shya	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nai										
Total Pathan ...	...	1,323	757	566	6	...	10	...	3	3
Rangrez (36) ...	Musalman Sunni	108	61	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tc Saiyad (40) ...	Musalman Sunni	110	64	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Od " ...	Musalman Shya	55	38	17	...	...	2	...	...	...
Bal										
Bu										
Bec										
Bha										
Bid										
Total Saiyad ...	...	165	102	63	...	...	2	...	...	...
Shekh (41) ...	Musalman Sunni	3,697	1,994	1,703	6	1	5	...	3	3
Jas " ...	Musalman Shya	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jos										
Kac										
Kal										
Kai										
Ku										
Ma										
Total Shekh... ..	...	3,703	1,999	1,704	6	1	5	...	3	3
Bhishti (51) ...	Musalman	350	176	174	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pat Kunjra (72) ...	"	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tai Unspecified (83) ...	"	35	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fai Bhand (92) ...	"	16	5	11	...	...	3	...	...	...
Tawaif (146) ...	"	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babaji ...	Hindu	353	192	161	6	...	1	...	3	1
Gola ...	"	23	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajput of Raja-khera ...	"	3,469	2,055	1,414	267	10	...	...	214	325
Tc Hurakya ...	Musalman Sunni	71	30	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mer										
Chorhera (101) ...	"	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mo Malik (130) ...	"	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tc Total	...	2,25,432	1,24,109	1,01,323	6,109	375	104	...	3,506	7,479

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVERS.)			GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.)								
TOTAL.			principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	4	15	11	4
22	19	3	66	3	58	1	28	70	226	152	74
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
22	19	3	67	3	58	1	28	70	227	153	74
...	...	...	11	1	10	1	4	4	31	25	6
...	...	...	7	...	4	...	3	6	20	14	6
2	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	4	10	6	4
2	2	...	10	...	7	...	3	10	30	20	10
18	14	4	257	30	212	17	143	290	949	612	337
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
18	14	4	257	30	212	17	143	291	950	612	338
...	...	...	15	...	11	...	10	35	71	36	35
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1
...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	5	11	6	5
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11	10	1	33	6	10	...	18	29	96	61	35
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	7	2	5
816	481	335	939	31	1	...	524	901	...	1,464	932
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	8	15	6	9
...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
17,574	9,719	7,855	46,718	6,124	4,210	194	22,003	37,685	1,16,934	72,931	44,003

CASTE.	Religion.	GROUP 2 (a) HELPERS IN CULTIVATION.								
		Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Nilgar (31) ...	Musalman Shya	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	...
Pathan (32) ...	Musalman Sunni	17	10	1	2	...	...	30	18	12
" ...	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Pathan ...	...	17	10	1	2	...	...	30	18	12
Rangrez (36) ...	Musalman Sunni	1	6	...	...	1	...	8	2	6
Saiyad (40) ...	Musalman Sunni	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" ...	Musalman Shya	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total Saiyad ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Shekh (41) ...	Musalman Sunni	47	82	9	5	3	6	152	59	93
" ...	Musalman Shya	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total Shekh... ...	...	48	82	9	5	3	6	153	60	93
Bhishti (51) ...	Musalman	4	6	2	...	...	4	16	6	10
Kunjra (72) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified (83) ...	"	...	1	...	...	...	5	6	...	6
Bhand (92) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tawaif (146) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babaji ...	Hindu	10	16	1	...	2	...	29	13	16
Gola ...	"	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Rajput of Raja-khera ...	"	76	112	...	...	4	5	197	80	117
Hurakya ...	Musalman Sunni	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Churhera (101) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Churhera (101) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malik (130) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	11,330	20,460	285	268	223	507	33,073	1,1838	21,235

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)									Grand Total of those Supported by Agriculture.		
Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Total.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	21	17	4
19	1	...	...	4	4	28	23	5	306	212	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
19	1	...	...	4	4	28	23	5	307	213	94
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	41	29	12
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	22	15	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	35	24	11
57	19	2	...	15	29	122	74	48	1,241	759	482
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
57	19	2	...	15	29	122	74	48	1,243	760	483
6	5	...	...	2	...	14	9	5	101	51	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	11
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	140	85	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	5
8	5	...	...	3	6	22	11	11	3,431	2,036	1,395
1	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	1	19	9	10
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
6,003	4,711	74	32	1,888	2,491	15,199	7,965	7,234	1,82,780	1,02,453	80,328

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	Total of Caste by religion in Table XIII for Area (Rural) and (Urban.)			GROUP (RENT					
					Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Urban.										
Ahir (3) ...	Hindu	378	222	156	6	...	1	...	3	8
Bairagi (6) ...	"	57	37	20	3	...	...	...	1	5
Barhai (10)	"	474	256	218	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bhangri (11) ...	"	503	247	256	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahman (16) ...	"	3,713	2,087	1,626	114	9	16	...	66	140
Chamar (18)	"	2,730	1,420	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhipa (19)	"	41	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darzi (20)	"	115	60	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholi (22)	"	375	192	183	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golapurab (25) ...	"	17	10	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
Gujar (26)	"	163	116	47	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jat (27)	"	477	297	180	13	2	6	...	31	17
"	Sikh	22	12	10	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total Jat ...	...	499	309	190	13	2	7	...	31	17
Kachhi (29) ..	Hindu	3,399	1,777	1,622	7	...	...	...	3	5
Kalal (30)	"	215	116	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha (31) ...	"	1,055	589	466	4	2	3	...	5	7
"	Sikh	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kayastha ...	...	1,057	590	467	4	2	3	...	5	7
Khatik (34)	Hindu	190	106	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koli (35)	"	2,479	1,280	1,199	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumhar (36)	"	568	293	275	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lodha (38)	"	349	177	172	2	...	...	...	...	...
Lohar (39)	"	84	43	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahajan (40) ...	"	2,907	1,583	1,324	4	1	2	...	7	10
"	Jain									
"	Digambari	488	280	208	1	...	6	...	1	2
"	Jain									
"	Sitambari	12	7	5	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total Mahajan ...	...	3,407	1,870	1,537	5	1	12	...	8	12
Mali (41) ...	Hindu	138	73	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mena (45)	"	84	46	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nai (47)	"	611	381	230	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVERS.)			GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.)								
TOTAL.			principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.		
Person s.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
18	10	8	17	2	2	...	14	26	61	33	28
9	4	5	5	...	...	...	4	12	21	9	12
1	...	1	30	1	24	...	18	44	117	72	45
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	3
345	196	149	314	12	39	...	151	327	843	504	339
...	...	...	169	16	47	1	97	153	483	313	170
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	6	...
...	...	...	5	...	10	...	3	11	29	18	11
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	25	1	7	...	5	7	45	37	8
69	50	19	12	1	4	...	5	8	30	21	9
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	51	19	12	1	4	...	5	8	30	21	9
15	10	5	716	109	21	...	359	485	1,690	1,096	594
...	...	...	32	2	1	...	16	14	65	49	16
21	12	9	6	...	5	...	...	6	17	11	6
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
21	12	9	6	...	6	...	...	6	18	12	6
...	...	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	19	19	...
...	...	...	61	3	47	...	27	48	186	135	51
...	...	...	6	...	30	...	5	11	52	41	11
2	2	...	60	22	7	...	28	60	177	95	82
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	5	5	...
24	13	11	2	1	4	...	...	9	16	6	10
10	8	2	30	2	6	...	22	32	92	58	34
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	25	13	32	3	10	...	22	41	108	64	44
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...
...	...	...	10	2	1	...	2	5	20	13	7
...	...	...	8	...	43	...	8	16	75	59	16

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	GROUP 2 (a) HELPERS IN CULTIVATION.								
		Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Urban.									
Ahir (3)	Hindu	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	1
Bairagi (6)	"	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Barhai (10)	"	6	2	1	...	...	...	9	7	2
Bhangi (11) ....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahman (16)	"	64	10	1	...	2	...	77	67	10
Chamar (18)	"	61	124	1	1	...	1	188	62	126
Chhipa (19) ....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darzi (20) ....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhobi (22)	"	2	...	5	7	...	...	14	7	7
Golapurab (25) ....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujar (26)	"	1	10	...	...	...	...	11	1	10
Jat (27) ....	"	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
"	Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Jat ...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	I	...
Kachhi (29)	Hindu	258	528	...	1	1	4	792	259	533
Kalal (30)	"	18	39	...	...	...	...	57	18	39
Kayastha (31)	"	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
"	Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kayastha ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Khatik (34)	Hindu	...	...	8	13	...	...	21	8	13
Koli (35)	"	20	40	17	27	...	...	104	37	67
Kumhar (36)	"	...	16	9	15	...	...	40	9	31
Lodha (38)	"	9	22	...	...	...	...	31	9	22
Lohar (39)	"	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Mahajan (40)	"	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
"	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Digambari	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
"	Jain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Sitambari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Mahajan ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...
Mali (41)	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mena (45)	"	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Nai (47)	"	1	5	...	...	...	...	6	1	5

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)									Grand Total of those Supported by Agriculture.		
Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Total.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	83	46	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	17	17
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	128	80	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
16	1	...	...	7	12	36	23	13	1,301	790	511
156	92	10	4	110	162	534	276	258	1,205	651	554
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	25	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
8	...	...	...	2	2	12	10	2	69	49	20
1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	102	73	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
I	...	...	...	...	I	2	I	I	103	74	29
127	103	2	7	44	49	332	173	159	2,829	1,538	1,291
2	2	1	...	1	1	7	4	3	129	71	58
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	41	25	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	42	26	16
4	...	...	...	2	5	11	6	5	51	33	18
34	23	1	4	10	18	90	45	45	380	217	163
1	2	1	...	...	3	7	2	5	99	52	47
4	5	...	...	2	3	14	6	8	224	112	112
1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	8	7	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	43	22	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	73	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
I	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	156	99	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
5	2	...	...	...	2	9	5	4	40	68	22
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	85	60	25

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	Total of Caste by religion in Table XIII for Area (Rural) and (Urban.)			GROUP (RENT					
					Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajput (<i>real</i>) (55)	Hindu	643	401	242	8	2	...	...	9	8
Sunar (65)	"	463	241	222	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Sikh	5	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total Sunar	...	468	244	224	...	...	I	...	...	...
Teli (68)	Hindu	163	80	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (45)	Musalman	160	90	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sunni									
Total Telis	...	323	170	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhat (77)	Hindu	131	71	60	1	...	...	...	1	3
Dhanak (87)	"	193	93	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gadarya (93)	"	903	487	416	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosain (97)	"	53	32	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kahar (105)	"	639	347	292	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Sikh	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kahar	...	644	351	293	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandera (107) ...	Hindu	120	65	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirar (113) ...	"	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bediya (155) ...	"	88	26	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chobdar (172) ...	"	87	46	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanjar (212) ...	"	33	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maratha (231) ...	"	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirdha (234) ...	"	76	43	33	1	...	...	...	1	...
Patwa (245) ...	"	74	39	35	4	1	...	...	1	...
Tamboli (268) ...	"	129	68	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhargava ...	"	58	29	29	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rajputs of Raja- khera ...	"	1,208	708	500	4	1	...	...	...	2
Fakir (11) ...	Musalman	150	89	61	3	...	...	...	2	4
Moghul (28) ...	Sunni	99	54	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Sunni	14	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Musalman									
"	Shya									
Total Moghal	...	103	60	53	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVERS.)			GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.)								
TOTAL.			principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27	17	10	104	5	5	...	43	113	270	152	118
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	6	...
1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
I	I	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	6	...
...	...	...	12	4	3	...	14	29	62	29	33
...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	13	13	...
...	...	...	13	4	15	...	14	29	75	42	33
5	2	3	24	1	...	...	7	20	52	31	21
...
...	...	...	74	8	5	...	67	96	250	146	104
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	4	15	32	17	15
...	...	...	15	...	16	1	6	13	51	37	14
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	15	...	17	I	6	13	52	38	14
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	8	2	...	1	6	13	30	14	16
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
2	2	...	3	...	...	...	6	7	16	9	7
6	5	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	5	3	2
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	6	3	12	7	5
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	4	3	368	12	...	...	215	464	1,059	583	476
9	5	4	5	...	...	...	9	8	22	14	8
...	...	...	6	...	2	...	1	5	14	9	5
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	5	3	2
...	...	...	7	...	2	...	3	7	19	12	7

[illegible]

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

RECOVERS.)			GROUP 2 (RENT PAYERS.)								
TOTAL.			principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
296	116	180	91	3	37	...	55	153	339	183	156
24	13	11	2	2	3	...	...	...	7	5	2
67	27	40	13	...	3	...	6	11	33	22	11
91	40	51	15	2	6	...	6	11	40	27	13
84	43	41	21	2	25	...	9	34	91	55	36
25	13	12	...	6	...	...	...	16	22	...	22
119	56	53	21	8	25	...	9	50	113	55	58
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	6	...
9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,092	573	519	2,280	223	459	4	1,227	2,282	6,475	3,966	2,502

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	GROUP 2 (a) HELPERS IN CULTIVATION.								
		Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		TOTAL.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Pathan (32)	Musalman Sunni	17	...	1	...	...	...	18	18	...
"	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saiyad (40)	Musalman Sunni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Musalman Shya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Saiyad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shekh (41)	Musalman Sunni	4	4	5	2	...	...	15	9	6
"	Musalman Shya	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total Shekh	...	4	8	5	2	...	...	19	9	10
Bhishti (51)	Musalman Sunni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dom (60)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunjra (72)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhand (92)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalamat (120)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Randi	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khatri	Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhatri	Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	569	845	50	66	6	5	1,541	625	916

(Additional) Rural. (Contd.)

GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)									Grand Total of those Supported by Agriculture.		
Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Total.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
2	1	3	6	3	3	308	176	132
...	6	6	...
...	1	1	...
...	7	7	...
3	1	...	...	1	3	8	4	4	70	33	37
...	15	13	2
3	I	...	...	I	3	8	4	4	85	46	39
5	1	4	10	6	4	69	41	28
...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1
6	6	...	...	1	2	15	7	8	275	161	114
...	32	17	15
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	74	41	33
...	1	1	...
I	I	...	...	...	...	2	I	I	75	42	33
5	5	5	...	7	7	...
...	2	2	...
...	38	19	19
...	1	1	...
...	2	...	2
...	6	6	...
...	18	11	7
...	11	8	3
...	12	7	5
...	1	1	...
19	6	8	33	25	8	1,174	684	490
...	31	19	12
...	14	9	5
...	5	3	2
...	19	12	7

Table XV

CASTE.	Religion.	Total of Caste by religion in Table XIII for Area (Rural) and (Urban.)			GROUP (RENT					
					Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pathan (32) ...	Musalman Sunni	3,970	1,946	2,026	56	19	6	...	54	161
"	Musalman Shya									
Saiyad (40) ...	Musalman Sunni	282	150	132	7	...	1	...	5	11
"	Musalman Shya	591	285	306	9	1	8	5	10	34
Total Saiyad	...	873	435	438	16	1	9	5	15	45
Shekh (41) ..	Musalman Sunni	4,187	2,136	2,051	29	1	1	1	13	39
"	Musalman Shya	116	44	72	3	...	...	...	10	12
Total Shekh	...	4,305	2,180	2,123	32	1	1	1	23	51
Bhishti (51) ...	Musalman Sunni	240	129	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dom (60) ...	"	6	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	1
Kunjra (72) ...	"	29	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bhand (92) ...	"	38	23	15	4	...	...	...	2	3
Kalamat (120) ...	"	40	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Randi ...	"	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khatri ...	Sikh.	25	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhatri ...	Hindu	9	7	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	...	36,689	19,540	17,149	288	39	60	6	225	474

(Additional) Rural. (Concluded.)

GROUP 4 (FIELD LABOURERS.)

Grand Total of those
Supported by Agriculture.

Principal occupation.		Subsidiary occupation.		Dependants.		Total.			Grand Total of those Supported by Agriculture.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
32	3	26	61	35	26	714	352	362
...	31	18	13
...	1	1	...	1	101	49	52
...	1	1	...	1	132	67	65
7	1	3	11	8	3	201	115	86
...	51	13	38
7	1	3	11	8	3	252	128	124
...	2	2	...
...	2	1	1
...	7	6	1
...	9	6	3
...	1	...	1
...	1	...	1
...	1	1	...
...	2	2	...
442	243	16	16	192	309	1,218	650	568	10,325	5,814	4,512

TABLE XVA.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

TABLE XVA.
OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Table XV A occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	TOTAL.						
					Total workers and depend- ents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agri- culturists.		Others.			
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
A.—Production of raw-material.	I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth.	1.—Pasture and agriculture.		A.—Production of raw material							
				I. Exploitation of the surface of the earth ...							
				i. Pasture and agriculture. ...							
				a. Ordinary cultivation ...							
			1	Agricultural land rent receivers..	18,497	...	6,399	6,399	414	3,731	7,953
			2	Ordinary cultivators ...	1,18,545	...	...	49,001	6,347	23,230	39,967
			2(a)	Helpers in cultivation ...	33,945	...	...	11,899	21,305	229	512
			3	Agents, Managers of landed Estates (not planters) clerks rent collectors etc. ...	262	2	...	132	...	44	84
			4	Farm servants & field labourers.	16,279	...	...	6,445	4,954	2,080	2,800
			6	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel vine, areca-nut etc. growers...	238	17	1	121	7	29	63
			7	Forest officers, rangers guards etc. ...	184	2	...	65	...	37	80
8	Wood cutters, fire-wood, lac, Catechu rubber etc. collectors & charcoal burners...	303	11	5	99	99	48	41			
9	Cattle & buffalo breeders and keepers ...	24	1	...	4	8	1	10			
10	Sheep goat and pig breeders...	28	2	...	11	1	6	8			
11	Breeders of other animals (horses mules, camels asses etc. ...	12	...	...	5	...	2	5			

means of livelihood.

GIRD.							RAJAKHERA.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3,582	...	...	1,363	75	743	1,401	3,566	...	...	1,105	47	861	1,553
26,544	...	...	11,577	1,436	5,086	8,445	20,722	...	...	6,940	479	4,623	8,680
7,168	...	...	1,938	5,124	13	93	2,895	...	...	1,695	1,145	24	31
228	1	...	111	...	39	77	22	...	...	12	...	5	5
3,325	...	...	1,271	1,073	428	553	1,861	...	...	704	253	318	586
213	12	...	114	7	25	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	...	...	47	...	27	54	7	1	...	3	...	2	1
87	8	5	21	38	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	2	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	4	...	1	...
5	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Class.	Sub-class.	Order	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	KOLARI.							BA-			
					Total worker and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.			
						Males.	Females.	Partially agri-culturalists.	Others.			Males.	Females.	Partially agri-culturalists.	Others.
A.—Production of raw material.															
I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth.															
I.—Pasture and agriculture.															
A.—Production of raw material															
I. Exploitation of the surface of the earth ...															
i. Pasture and agriculture ...															
a. Ordinary cultivation ...															
1 Agricultural land rent receivers.. 3,378... .. 1,090 112 613 1,563 4,698... .. 1,759 95															
2 Ordinary cultivators ... 21,527... .. 8,271 1,552 4,131 7,573 20,205... .. 9,413 843															
2a Helpers in cultivation ... 6,315... .. 2,849 3,195 76 195 5,569... .. 1,269 4,216															
3 Agents, Managers of landed Estates (not planters) clerks rent collectors etc. ... 4... .. 4 2... .. 2 ...															
4 Farm servants & field labourers. 3,329... .. 1,340 1,006 393 590 3,733... .. 1,530 1,197															
6 Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel vine, areca-nut etc. growers... .. 1... .. 1 1 ...															
7 Forest officers, rangers guards etc. ... 8... .. 4 4 1... .. 1 ...															
8 Wood cutters, fire-wood, lac, Catechu rubber etc. collectors & charcoal burners... 109... .. 34 32 21 22 23... .. 7 10															
9 Cattle & buffalo breeders and keepers ... 3... .. 3 1... .. 1															
10 Sheep goat and pig breeders... .. 7... .. 2 1															
11 Breeders of other animals (horses mules, camels asses etc. ... 1... .. 1															

means of livelihood.

-SERI.		BARI.								SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.							
Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.			
Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
																Partially agri-culturists.	Others.
874	1,970	2,695	...	...	878	75	511	1,231	578	...	...	204	10	129	233
3,490	6,459	21,849	...	...	9,246	1,155	4,436	7,012	7,698	...	...	3,554	882	1,464	1,798
12	72	9,887	...	...	3,715	6,047	60	65	2,111	...	...	433	1,578	44	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	3	...	...	...
450	556	2,912	...	...	1,184	993	362	373	1,119	...	...	416	432	129	145
...	1	12	...	...	7	...	4	1	12	5	1	...	...	...	6
...	...	27	...	...	10	...	5	12	13	1	...	...	...	3	9
2	4	64	1	...	29	19	10	5	20	2	...	8	...	10	...		
...	...	12	1	...	3	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	4	10	...	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	...

Table XV.A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	TOTAL.								
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.			
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.					
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	A.—Production of raw-material (<i>contd.</i>)	I.—Exploitation of surface of the earth.	II.—Extraction of minerals.	4.—Quarries 2.—Fishing 1.—Pasture of hard rock, and hunting, and agriculture.	12	Herdsmen, Shepherds, goat herds swinn herds etc. ...	2,174	205	15	1,057	207	238	452
					2. Fishing and hunting								
					14	Fisihng ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
					15	Hunting ...	10	2	...	1	...	2	5
					ii Extraction of minerals.								
					18	4. Quarries of hard rocks (Jadi diamond, lime stone etc.) ...	237	9	...	108	30	26	64
					5. Salt etc.								
					19	Rock, sea and marsh salt ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
					20	Extraction of salt petre, alum and other substances soluble in water	16	4	...	2	1	3	6
					B.—Preparation and supply of material substance								
					iii. Industry								
					6. Textile								
					21	Cotton, ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	686	63	15	193	95	118	202
					22	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ...	4,614	436	140	1,294	1,125	674	945
25	Other Fibres (cocoanut, aloes, palm leaf flag hamp straw etc. ...	35	...	...	4	24	4	3					
26	Wool carders and spinners weavers of woolen blankets carpets etc...	13	4	...	2	4	3	...					

Table XVA. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	TOTAL.						
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances (contd.)											
III.—Industry (contd.)											
				30 a Dyeing bleaching, printing preparation and spanging of textiles...	241	22	...	82	51	48	38
				7. Hides and hard materials from animal kingdom.							
				32 Tanners, currens, leather dressers etc. ...	147	28	3	41	17	32	26
				33 Leather dyers ...	195	49	15	34	15	32	50
				34 Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags etc. ...	20	...	...	11	...	2	7
				8. Wood.							
				37 Sawyers, carpenters turners and joiners ...	2,124	357	...	523	...	360	884
				38 Basket makers etc. ...	858	69	24	234	179	127	225
				9. Metals.							
				41 Makers of arms, guns etc.	27	2	...	7	...	3	15
				42 Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	652	23	...	197	...	102	330
				43 Workers in brass and bell metal... ...	211	8	...	72	4	38	89
				10. Ceramics.							
				46 Makers of glass & crystal ware ...	45	6	...	23	...	2	14
				48 Potters and earthen pipe and bawel makers ...	2,584	304	72	676	525	406	601
				ii. Chemical products properly so called and analogous.							
				51 Manufacturers of matches and explosive materials ...	171	11	...	60	18	26	56
				52 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...

[illegible]

Table XV A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	TOTAL.									
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.				
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.						
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances (contd.) III.—Industry (contd.)					151	19	...	54	23	37	18			
												30 a	Dying bleaching, printing preparation and spanging of textiles...	
					7. Hides skin etc.	7.	Hides and hard materials from animal kingdom.	77	19	3	16	5	13	21
						32	Tanners, currers, leather dressers etc. ...							
						33	Leather dyers ...							
					8. Wood.	34	Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags etc.
						8.	Wood.							
						37	Swayers, carpenters turners and joiners ...							
					9. Metals.	38	Basket makers etc. ...	181	10	9	49	44	31	39
						9.	Metals.							
						41	Makers of arms, guns etc.							
					10. Ceramics.	42	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	25	7	...	1	17
						43	Workers in brass and bell metal ...							
						40								
					11. Chemical products etc.	46	Makers of glass & crystal ware
48	Potters and earthen pipe and bawel makers, ...													
423														
	ii.	Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	46	5	113	76	68	115						
	51	Manufacturers of matches and explosive materials ...												
	42													
	52	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters...	21	3	5	13					
	...													

Table XV A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	KOLARI.						
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances (contd.)											
III.—Industry (contd.)											
11. Chemical products etc.											
				53 Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink ...	27	6	...	11	...	2	8
				54 Manufacture & refining of vegetable & mineral oils ...	1,707	292	10	418	230	300	457
12. Food industries.											
				57 Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	827	...	7	1	663	69	87
				58 Bakers & biscuit makers ...	83	...	...	9	...	4	25
				59 Grain parchers ...	392	27	2	103	99	61	100
				60 Butchers ...	310	4	...	84	3	66	153
				63 Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ...	40	...	...	16	...	6	18
				64 Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments etc. ...	158	...	...	66	1	30	61
				65 Brewers and distillers ...	26	1	...	9	3	...	13
13. Industries of dress and toilet.											
				69 Tailors milliners, dress makers and darners embroiders on linen...	830	57	3	277	184	103	206
				70 Shoe, book and Sandal makers ...	1,139	125	7	333	159	199	316
				72 Washing ...	2,930	393	103	645	784	462	543
				72 a Cleaning and dyeing ...	517	39	1	136	112	73	156
				73 Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers ...	3,202	461	5	940	120	596	1,080
15. Building industries.											
				76 Lime burners, cremat workers ...	124	...	...	17	85	6	16
				77 Excavators and well-sinkers ...	306	2	...	139	51	56	58
				78 Stone and marble workers and masons ...	1,542	49	...	556	21	256	660
				79 Others (thatchers, building contractors, house painters lilers plumbers locksmiths etc.)...	195	4	...	79	14	38	60

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

GIRD.							RAJAKHERA.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially Agriculturists.		Others.					Partially Agriculturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
26	6	...	10	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
384	61	1	82	61	83	96	220	34	...	50	12	47	77
236	...	...	...	196	20	20	123	...	...	...	94	14	15
38	...	...	9	...	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	3	...	27	29	10	26	38	2	...	11	6	7	12
226	...	...	66	...	43	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	16	...	9	5	29	...	...	6	...	8	15
21	1	...	8	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
336	5	...	127	69	37	98	128	25	2	28	17	29	27
557	25	1	171	132	82	146	31	5	2	6	2	9	7
676	67	16	180	204	105	104	488	73	15	88	92	87	133
191	10	...	60	35	30	56	22	3	...	4	4	5	6
772	84	...	257	27	142	262	529	120	4	82	5	99	219
117	...	...	10	85	6	16	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
52	1	...	29	3	9	10	79	1	...	33	...	18	27
864	15	...	328	21	137	363	34	...	...	13	...	6	15
195	4	...	79	14	38	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XV A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	TOTAL.						
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
B. Preparation and supply of material substances (contd.)	III. Industry (contd.)	17. Production & transmission of physical forces.	16. Construction of means of transport.								
			81 Saddlers, harness makers whip and lash makers	21	...	...	6	...	4	11
			17. Production & transmission of physical forces.								
		18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	83 Gas works, electric light and ice factories ...	10	...	...	9	...	...	1
			18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.								
			84 Painters, lithographers, engravers etc. ...	42	1	...	11	...	12	18	
			86 Book binders & stitchers envelope makers etc...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
			87 Makers of musical instruments ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
			88 Makers of watches and clocks & optical photographic and surgical instruments ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
			89 Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation, jewellery makers gilders etc. ...	925	39	...	311	1	145	429	
			90 Makers of bangles (material unspecified) rosaries, bead & other necklaces, spangles, lingams and sacred threads ...	116	...	...	22	41	9	44
			91 Toy, kite, cage, fishing tockles etc. makers toxidermists etc. ...	37	1	...	9	8	9	10	
			19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.								

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

GIRD.							RAJAKHERA.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
14	...	...	4	...	3	7	7	...	...	2	...	1	4
9	...	...	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
42	1	...	11	...	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
274	1	...	97	1	47	128	103	8	...	32	...	19	44
35	...	...	9	9	2	15	7	...	...	1	1	...	5
16	...	...	4	3	4	5	4	...	...	1	...	1	2

Table XV A occupation or

KOLARI.													
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.			
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.					
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
B. Preparation and supply of material substances (contd.)	III. Industry (contd.)	17. Production & transmission of physical forces. of transport.	16. Construction of means of transport.	81 Saddlers, harness makers whip and lash makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				17. Production & transmission of physical forces.	83 Gas works, electric light and ice factories	...	...	...	...	...	...
				18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literate and the arts and service.	84 Printers, lithographers, engravers etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
				86 Book binders & stichers envelope makers etc....	...	...	...	...	...	...
				87 Makers of musical instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...
				88 Makers of watches and clocks & optical photographic and surgical instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...
				89 Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation, jewellery makers gilders etc.	160	6	...	61	...	19			
				90 Makers of bangles (material unspecified) rosaries, bead & other necklaces, spangles lingams and sacred threads	3	...	...	...	3	...			
				91 Toy, kite, cage, fishing tockles etc. makers toxidermists etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
				19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.									

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

BASERI...								BARI.								SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.							
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.				
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
..	
..	
...	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
170	19	...	44	...	23	84	153	4	...	52	...	24	73	65	1	...	25	...	13	26	...	...
6	3	...	3	...	55	...	...	6	27	2	20	10	...	...	3	1	2	4	...	...
...	12	...	...	4	3	3	2	5	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...

Table XV A occupation or

					KOLARI...						
Clus.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
B. -- Preparation and supply of material substances (contd.)											
III. Industries (Contd.)											
		19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.		93 Sweepers, Scavengers, dust & sweeping contractors ...	2,016	49	3	715	633	267	349
		20. Transport by water.		20. Transport by water.							
			96 Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals including constructions ...	6	...	...	4	...	2	...	
			97 Boat, owners, boatman tow men ...	76	11	...	25	...	18	22	
		21. Transport by road.		21. Transport by road.							
			98 Persons employed on the construction & maintenance of roads and bridges ...	244	2	...	79	98	28	37	
			99 Cart and carriage owners hirers & drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway mail carriage livery stable etc. Managers & employes (excluding private servants) ...	339	6	...	175	4	54	100	
		22. Transport by rail.		100 Palki etc. bearers and owners ...	15	1	...	3	...	5	6
			101 Pack elephants camel mule & bullock owners and drivers ...	790	65	...	252	16	136	321	
			102 Porters & messengers...	544	11	...	235	32	94	172	
		23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone service.		22. Transport by rail.							
			103 Railway employes of all kinds other than ordinary labourers ...	545	11	...	255	5	81	193	
			104 Labourers employed on railway construction.	11	...	...	8	...	2	1	
		23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone service.		23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone service.							
			105 Post office, Telegraph & Telephone service ...	108	2	...	34	...	16	56	

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

GIRD.							RAJAKHERA.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents	
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
669	9	3	236	218	90	113	317	26	...	87	74	47	83
...
47	3	...	24	...	11	9	28	8	...	1	...	7	12
241	1	...	77	98	28	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	1	...	90	...	41	64	10	...	...	9	...	...	1
11	...	...	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	1	...	89	...	45	93	27	...	...	10	1	5	11
352	...	...	164	12	62	114	30	2	...	11	...	3	14
502	9	...	226	5	77	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	...	...	18	...	11	32	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

Table XV A occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	KOLARI.								
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.			
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.					
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances (contd.)					III.—Industries (Contd.)								
					19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.								
					20.—Transport by water.								
					93	Sweepers, Scavengers, dust & sweeping contractors ...	338	8	...	121	104	42	63
					20. Transport by water.								
					96	Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals including constructions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					97	Boat, owners, boatmen and tow men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					21. Transport by road.								
					98	Persons employed on the construction & maintenance of roads and bridges ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
					99	Cart and carriage owners, hirers & drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway mail carriage livery stable etc. Managers & employes (excluding private servants) ...	61	...	...	47	1	5	8
					100	Palki etc. bearers and owners ...	4	1	...	...	...	1	2
					101	Pack elephants camel mule & bullock owners and drivers ...	120	17	...	33	...	20	50
					102	Porters & messengers...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
					22. Transport by rail.								
					103	Railway employes of all kinds other than ordinary labourers ...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1
					104	Labourers employed on railway construction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					23. Post office, Telegraph and Telegraph service.								
					105	Post office, Telegraph & Telegraph service ...	9	...	...	3	...	...	6

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

BASERI.							BARI.							SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially agri-culturists.		Others.					Partially agri-culturists.		Others.					Partially agri-culturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
290	111	94	42	43	317	6	...	124	116	34	37	85	...	...	36	27	12	10
...	6	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	12	...	3	...	57	5	...	17	3	5	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
76	5	...	36	9	3	23	190	25	...	50	4	34	77	149	17	...	34	2	29	67
5	5	...	...	...	148	7	...	50	20	27	44	7	2	...	3	...	2	...
...	40	2	...	27	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	2	...	1	3	23	1	...	9	...	4	9	8	...	...	2	...	...	...

Table XV A occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	KOLARI.											
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.						
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.								
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances. (contd.)					V.—Trade.											
					24.—Bank establishment of credit etc.	106	V Trade. Bank Managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers & commission agents and their employes ...	1,601	123	2	347	27	359	743		
						25.—Brokerage.	107	Brokers, commercial travellers, ware house owners & employes ...	42	1	...	22	...	8	11	
							108	Trade in piece-goods, wool cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	782	23	...	254	...	153	352	
						27.—Skins etc.	109	Trade in skins, leather, furs feathers horns etc.	143	4	...	39	1	45	54	
							110	Trade in wood (not fire-wood) cork, bark etc.	172	29	...	49	25	42	27	
						29.—Metals.	111	Trade in metals, machinery, knife tools etc. sellers ...	109	...	...	44	...	12	53
							112	Trade in pottery ...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1
						31.—Chemical products.	113	Trade in chemical products (drugs dyes, paints, petroleum explosives etc.) ...	63	1	...	32	1	8	21	
							32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants etc.									
						32.—Hotels cafes restaurants etc.	114	Vendor of wine, liquors and aerated waters ...	47	4	1	16	...	8	18	
							115	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook shops Sarais, etc. and their employes ...	78	1	...	17	16	10	34	
						33.—Other trade in food stuffs.	33. Other trade in food stuffs.									
							117	Grocers and general condiment dealers ...	2,100	115	1	703	94	374	813	
					118		Sellers of milk, butter, ghi, poultry eggs ...	904	130	27	142	247	130	228		
					119		Sellers of salt and vegetable oil ...	176	2	...	62	37	19	56		

means of livelihood: (Contd.)

GIRD.							RAJAKHERA.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents:		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially Agriculturists.		Others.					Partially Agriculturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
490	27	2	114	7	123	217	159	25	...	34	...	25	75
30	1	...	14	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
287	3	...	98	...	61	125	42	1	...	12	...	15	14
115	3	...	28	1	39	44	5	1	...	1	...	3	...
47	6	...	15	8	7	11	6	3	...	3	...	...	...
92	...	...	33	...	11	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	4	1	3	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
22	1	...	11	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	...	7	6	6	24	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
533	10	1	205	9	99	209	79	4	...	27	2	20	26
89	2	...	28	21	9	29	5	...	...	1	...	...	4
145	19	...	19	31	33	43	119	31	3	12	16	18	39

Table XV.A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	KOLARI.																		
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.													
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.															
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances (contd.)					V.—Trade.						24.—Bank establishment of credit etc.												
											106 V Trade. Bank Managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers & commission agents and their employes ...						363	29	...	52	4	95	183
											25.—Brokers, commercial travellers, ware house owners & employes...						8	...	...	8	...	...	...
											26.—Trade in piece-goods, wool cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...						76	8	...	19	...	8	41
											27.—Trade in skins, leather, furs feathers horns etc.						23	...	...	10	...	3	10
											28.—Trade in wood (not fire-wood). cork, bark etc.						66	5	...	21	7	24	9
											29.—Trade in metals, machinery, knife tools etc. sellers ...						17	...	...	11	...	1	5
											30.—Trade in pottery ...						...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											31.—Trade in chemical products (drugs dyes, paints, petroleum explosives etc.) ...						...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants etc. ...						...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											114 Vendor of wine, liquors and aerated waters ...						1	...	...	1	...	...	...
											115 Owners and Managers of hotels, cook shops Sarais, etc. and their employes. ...						17	...	...	3	6	2	6
											33. Other trade in food stuffs. ...						...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											117 Grocers and general condiment dealers. ...						340	24	...	103	23	69	121
											118 Sellers of milk, butter, ghi, poultry eggs. ...						6	...	...	3	...	1	2
											119 Sellers of salt and vegetable oil ...						236	40	9	53	51	34	49

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

BASERI.							BARI.							SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.							
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
143	17	...	33	6	14	73	259	10	...	79	6	58	106	187	15	...	35	4	44	89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	7	...	12	...	9	18	239	4	...	80	...	44	111	92	...	...	33	...	16	43
...	
19	1	...	4	8	...	6	28	14	...	3	...	11	...	6	...	...	3	2	...	1
...	
...	
44	1	...	19	...	5	19	6	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	1	...	2	...	5	7	7	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	7	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
657	48	...	224	34	95	256	313	27	...	78	26	52	150	178	2	...	66	...	39	7	
11	...	...	2	2	3	4	50	...	...	22	11	4	13	15	...	...	6	3	2	...
161	6	2	27	75	15	36	205	34	13	24	67	26	41	38	...	...	7	7	4	20

Table XV A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	TOTAL.						
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances (<i>contd.</i>)	V.—Trade.			120 Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, & molasses	1,658	68	1	578	83	316	612
				121 Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetable, fruit and areca-nut sellers ...	638	40	25	145	223	80	125
				122 Grain & pulse dealers ...	876	19	...	322	12	141	362
				123 Tobacco, opium, ganja etc. sellers ...	79	...	...	39	2	11	27
				124 Dealers in sheep goats and pig ...	204	15	...	39	...	49	101
				125 Dealer in hay grass and fodder ...	590	6	11	169	323	37	44
				126 34. Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress & the toilet (hats umbrellas socks, ready made shoes, perfumes etc)	174	1	...	66	1	40	66
				35. Trade in furniture							
				127 Trade in furniture, carpets, curtain and bedding ...	6	...	...	...	5	...	1
				128 Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery glassware bottles, articles for gardening, the cellars etc. ...	39	...	...	12	...	9	13
				129 36. Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, and plaster, concret sand, tiles thatch etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				37. Trade in means of transport.							
				130 Dealers, & hirers of elephants, camels horses, cattle, asses, mules etc. sellers (not makers) of carriage saddlery etc.)	173	10	...	73	2	39	94

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

GIRD.								RAJAKHERA.							
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.			
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
547	19	...	205	2	108	213	474	27	...	146	11	111	179		
358	16	6	83	153	39	61	101	13	...	18	24	17	29		
293	3	...	129	3	55	103	25	1	...	8	...	4	12		
50	...	...	28	...	7	15	6	...	...	2	1	1	2
16	5	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
270	2	1	75	147	21	24	4	...	...	...	3	...	1
64	...	...	26	...	13	25	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
...		
39	...	...	12	...	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
31	...	...	18	1	6	6	2	...	...	2	...	...	...

Table XV. A occupation or

					KOLARI.						
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances. (contd.)											
V.—Trade.											
		33.—Other trade in food stuff.	120	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, & molasses	284	15	1	101	40	36	91
		34.—Clothing articles and toilet	121	Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetable, fruit and areca-nut sellers ...	18	...	...	12	3	1	2
			122	Grain & pulse dealers ...	47	...	...	16	2	10	19
			123	Tobacco, opium, ganja etc. sellers ...	8	...	...	3	1	...	4
			124	Dealers in sheep goats and pig ...	39	10	...	...	...	13	16
		35.—Furniture	125	Dealer in hay grass and fodder ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
			126	34. Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress & the toilet (hats umberallas socks, ready made shoes, perfumes etc)	85	...	...	29	1	19	36
			35. Trade in furniture								
		36.—Building materials.	127	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtain and bedding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			128	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery glassware bottles, articles for gardening, the cellars etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		37.—Means of transport.	129	36. Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, and plaster, concret sand, tiles thatch etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			37. Trade in means of transport.								
			130	Dealers, & hirers of elephants, camels horses, cattle, asses, mules etc, sellers (not makers) of carriage saddlery etc.)	5	1	...	1	1	...	...

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

BASERI.							BARI.							SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially agri-culturists.		Others.					Partially agri-culturists.		Others.					Partially agri-culturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
101	1	...	39	7	20	34	230	6	...	78	23	38	85	22	...	...	9	...	3	10
2	...	...	1	...	...	1	111	3	5	31	25	21	26	48	8	14	...	18	2	6
102	7	...	28	3	14	50	316	6	...	119	4	46	141	73	2	...	22	...	12	37
4	...	...	1	...	1	2	11	...	...	5	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	1	...	...	2	146	...	...	33	...	31	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	1	3	...	...	285	3	9	86	160	11	16	25	1	1	7	8	5	3
13	...	...	6	...	4	3	10	1	...	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...
...
...
101	7	...	29	...	25	40	6	...	...	2	...	1	3	28	2	...	20	...	6	...

Table XV A occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	KOLARI.						
					Total workers and depen- dents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
C.—Public Adminis- tration. (contd.)	B.—Public Administration and liberal arts.	V.—Trade (contd.)	38—Trade in fuel.	38. Trade in fuel.							
				131 Dealers in firewood, charcoal coal cowdung etc. ...	380	6	...	88	204	30	52
				39. Trade in articles of luxury & those per- taining to letters and the arts and service.							
				132 Dealers in jewellery (real & imitation) clocks, optical instruments etc. ...	18	...	...	6	...	2	10
				133 Dealers in common bangles head necklaces fans, small articles, toys, hunting & fish- ing tackle, flowers etc.	511	32	...	165	114	82	118
				134 Publishers, book-sellers, stationers dealers in music, pictures musi- cal instruments and curiosities.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				41.—Trade of other sorts.							
				136 Shop keepers otherwise in specified ...	1,339	83	...	384	68	233	571
				137 Itnerant traders, ped- lars howkers etc. ...	1,963	139	...	677	81	309	757
				138 Conjurors, acrobats, for- tune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosi- ties & wild animals ...	147	9	...	39	19	26	54
				C.—Public Administra- tion & liberal arts.							
				VI. Public Force.							
				42.—Army.							
				140 Army (Imperial) ...	27	1	...	11	...	4	11
				141 Army (Native States)...	2,675	95	...	987	...	508	1,085
				44.—Police.							

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

GIRD.							RAJAKHERA.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially Agriculturists.		Others.					Partially Agriculturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
252	2	...	55	147	21	27	38	...	...	12	13	3	10
...
132	2	...	39	41	22	28	66	10	...	14	6	18	18
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
614	19	...	152	32	103	308	139	...	...	56	6	21	56
379	32	...	132	13	64	138	201	17	...	66	1	34	83
40	...	...	12	2	8	18	33	3	...	9	2	8	11
16	...	...	6	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,246	77	...	848	...	406	915	35	1	...	12	...	8	14

Table XV A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	KOLARI.						
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
C.—Public Administration and liberal arts.	V.—Trade (contd.)	38.—Trade in fuel.	131	Dealers in firewood, charcoal coal cowdung etc. ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
			39. Trade in articles of luxury & those pertaining to letters and the arts and services.								
			132	Dealers in jewellery (real & imitation) clocks, optical instruments etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			133	Dealers in common bangles head necklaces fans, small articles, toys, hunting & fishing tackle, flowers etc.	110	12	...	23	28	15	32
			134	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers dealers in music, pictures musical instruments and curiosities. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		41.—Trade of other sorts.	136	Shop keepers otherwise in specified ...	241	30	...	65	16	43	87
			137	Itinerant traders, pedlars howkers etc. ...	251	18	...	85	15	36	97
			138	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities & wild animals ...	32	6	...	6	8	4	8
			C.—Public Administration & liberal arts.								
			VI. Public Force.								
C.—Public Administration. (contd.)	VI.—Public Force.	42.—Army.	140	Army (Imperial) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			141	Army (Native States)...	45	1	...	27	...	3	14
			44.—Police.								

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

BASERI.							BARI.							SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially agri-culturists.		Others.					Partially agri-culturists.		Others.					Partially agri-culturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
15	1	...	4	7	2	1	43	3	...	15	13	4	8	31	...	...	2	23	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	6	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	3	...	45	26	12	27	74	5	...	35	12	12	10	16	...	...	9	1	3	3
...	
104	11	...	27	3	25	38	97	12	...	44	6	11	24	144	11	...	40	5	30	58
351	15	...	130	23	46	137	627	48	...	206	29	106	238	154	9	...	58	...	23	64
11	...	...	3	...	...	8	23	...	...	5	7	5	6	8	...	...	4	...	1	3
8	1	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	7	...	56	...	54	47	184	8	...	44	...	37	95	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

BASERI.							BARI.							SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially agri-culturists.		Others.					Partially agri-culturists.		Others.					Partially agri-culturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
454	7	...	162	...	86	199	38	2	...	21	...	2	13	22	...	...	14	...	2	6
126	9	..	62	...	26	29	74	5	...	31	...	16	22	122	15	...	31	...	20	56
9	...	...	3	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	1	...	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2243	34	...	691	...	490	1028	348	10	...	101	...	71	166	354	13	...	100	...	70	171
5	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	5	...	1	3	9	2	...	1	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
566	58	1	152	22	89	244	57	6	...	20	1	7	23	504	92	...	113	17	90	192
659	41	...	291	68	66	193	301	12	3	106	20	45	115	730	31	2	265	81	104	247
183	12	...	67	...	37	67	161	34	...	17	...	35	75	119	15	...	23	...	17	64
13	...	...	7	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	1	...	15	...	18	29	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	3	...
11	...	...	7	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	7

Table XV A. occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	TOTAL.						
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	IX. Persons living on their income.	48. Medicine.	155	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including, dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons...	111	1	...	36	2	20	52
			156	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders nurses, masseurs etc. ...	110	...	...	21	39	20	30
			49. Instruction.								
		49. Instruction.	157	Professors and teachers of all kinds and clerks and servants connected with education ...	196	1	...	83	3	44	65
			50. Letters and arts and services.								
			158	Public scribes, copyists, stenographers etc. ...	4	...	...	3	...	...	1
		50. Letters and arts and services.	159	Architects, surveyors, Engineers and their employes ...	163	2	...	77	...	31	53
			160	Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers meteorologists botanists astrologers etc.)	5	...	...	3	1	...	1
			161	Music composers and masters players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers. ...	957	35	17	246	253	148	258
		51. Income.	162	IX-51. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund & scholarship holders and pensioners ...	873	17	1	212	191	116	336
D. Miscellaneous.											
D.—Miscellaneous.	X. Domestic service.	52. Domestic service.		X. 52. Domestic service							
			163	Cooks, water-carriers, door keeper watchman and other indoor servants.	4,052	112	17	1,244	672	582	1,425

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

GIRD.								RAJAKHERA.							
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.			
	Partially Agriculturists.		Others.					Partially Agriculturists.		Others.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
68	...	...	17	2	16	33	6	...	...	2	...	1	3
76	...	...	15	27	13	21	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
105	...	...	41	3	29	32	19	...	...	9	...	4	6
...		
137	2	...	62	...	26	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
393	5	10	99	113	59	107	107	5	4	17	19	20	42		
502	7	1	119	128	68	179	29	2	...	12	3	3	9		
2,619	52	5	844	317	406	966	238	17	...	62	32	41	86		

Table XV A occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	KOLARI.						
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
C. Public administration and liberal arts.	IX. Persons living on their income.	48. Medicine.	155	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including, dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	10	...	...	5	...	2	3
			156	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs etc. ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		49. Instruction.	157	Professors and teachers of all kinds and clerks and servants connected with education ...	25	1	...	7	...	6	11
			50. Letters and arts and services.	158	Public scribes, copyists, stenographers etc. ...	4	3	...	...	1
		50. Letters and arts and service.	159	Architects, surveyors, Engineers and their employes ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
			160	Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers metcorologists botanists astrologers etc.)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
			161	Music composers and masters players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers. ...	186	18	1	45	49	34	39
		51. Income.	162	IX-51. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund & scholarship holders and pensioners ...	42	3	...	8	9	9	13
			D. Miscellaneous.	X. 52. Domestic service							
		D. Miscellaneous.	IX. Domestic service.	52. Domestic service.	163	Cooks, water-carriers, door keeper watchman and other indoor servants. ...	250	18	2	70	55	23	82

means of livelihood: (Contd.)

BASERI.							BARI.							SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
4	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	19	1	...	5	...	1	12
19	...	...	...	2	...	...	21	...	...	4	2	7	8	9	...	...	...	8	...	1
17	...	...	6	...	3	8	28	...	...	18	...	2	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
...
5	...	...	5	...	...	...	20	...	...	9	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
84	2	...	27	26	13	16	175	2	2	54	44	22	51	12	3	...	4	2	...	3
19	...	...	11	4	...	4	250	4	...	58	31	31	126	31	1	...	4	16	5	5
385	5	2	93	170	35	80	366	12	...	100	68	50	163	194	9	8	75	30	27	45

Table XV A. occupation or

D.—Miscellaneous (contd.)					KOLARI.							
Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group number.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.		Males.	Females.	
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
D.—Miscellaneous (contd.)	X.—Domestic service.	52	164	Private grooms, coachmen dog boys etc. ...	688	3	...	294	...	116	275	
				XI.—53 Insufficiently described occupations (general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.)								
				165	Manufacturers and contractors otherwise unspecified ...	72	...	...	13	...	20	39
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupation.	53	166	Cashiers. Accountants book-keepers clerks & other employes in unspecified offices warehouses and shops ...	185	2	...	116	5	47	15	
				168	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	1,378	40	7	444	420	170	297
				XII.—Unproductive.								
	XII.—Unproductive.	54	169	Inmates of Jails asylums and Hospitals ...	128	...	...	128	...	...	...
				170	Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes receivers of stolen goods cattle poisoners ...	1,746	77	25	597	313	286	448
	Grand Total ...					2,03,593	5,256	587	97,589	42,709	41,610	75,842

means of livelihood. (Contd.)

GIRD.							RAJAKHERA.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents	
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
674	3	...	285	...	112	274	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
55	...	...	10	...	16	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	...	...	97	4	32	9	12	...	...	1	1	4	6
851	23	3	269	309	82	165	171	6	...	67	17	33	48
128	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
430	17	...	144	92	78	99	136	1	...	53	12	34	36
69,977	1,169	87	26,108	11,225	11,070	20,318	36,680	891	81	12,365	2,608	7,250	13,525

Table XV A occupation or

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	KOLARI.						
					Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
						Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
D.—Miscellaneous	X.—Domestic service.	52	Demes- tic service.	164 Private grooms, coachmen dog boys etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
				XI.—53 Insufficiently described occupations (general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.)							
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupation.	53	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	165 Manufacturers and contractors otherwise unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				166 Cashiers, Accountants book-keepers clerks & other employes in unspecified offices warehouses and shops ...	22	...	...	13	...	9	...
				168 Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	60	3	...	13	22	13	9
	XII.—Unproductive.	54	Inmates of Jail etc. Beggars etc.	XII.—Unproductive.							
				169 Inmates of Jails asylums and Hospitals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				170 Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes receivers of stolen goods cattle poisoners ...	406	25	6	125	52	77	121
	Grand Total ...				45,447	996	89	16,684	7,377	6,973	13,328

means of livelihood. (Conld.)

BASERI.							BARI.							SIRMATHRA AND RIJHONI JAGIRS.						
Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.		Total workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependents.	
	Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.					Partially agriculturists.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	2	...	7	...	...	4	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	3	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	1	...	8	17	5	6	193	1	...	65	42	31	54	66	6	4	22	13	6	15
...
283	4	...	105	63	35	76	422	24	9	150	83	54	102	69	6	10	20	11	8	14
43446	630	31	17010	7938	6179	11658	52278	1115	189	19566	10329	7707	13372	15765	455	110	5850	3272	2431	3841

TABLE XVB.
*COMPILATION REGISTER SUBSIDIARY
OCCUPATIONS OF RENT RECEIVERS.*

Table XV B.—Compilation Register—

Tehsils.	Total number of rent receivers (actual workers).	Rent payers --2	Helpers in Cultivation--2 A																Field labourers and form Ser- vants --4																Government employes (Except Army and Police) --145																Native State officials and Menials (Except Army and Police)--146B																Army (Imperial) -- 140																Army (Native States including Im- perial Service Troops 141 & 141-A																Money lenders, & Bank Managers, etc. --106																Grain and Pulse dealers --122																Other traders of all kinds (107, 121, 123--139)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

Table XV B.—Compilation Register—

Tehsils.	Total number of rent payers (actual workers).			Rent receivers — 1			Helpers in cultivation (2 A)			Field labourers and form servants — 4			Government employes [Except Army and Police] — 145			Native State, Official and Menials [Except Army and Police] [146 C]			Army [Imperial] [140]			Army [Native States including Imperial Service Troops] [141 & 141 A]			Money-lenders, Bank Managers, etc. [106			Grain and Pulse dealers [122]			Other Traders of all kinds [107—117, 119, 121 123—139]		
	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1. Gird	13,003	11,577	1,436	65	5	2	2	154	12	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	44	...	3	...	191	8						
2. Rajakhhera...	7,419	6,940	479	19	1	...	...	84	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	31	2	...	...	65	2						
3. Kolari	9,823	8,271	1,552	64	2	...	1	58	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	18	...	...	...	25	2						
4. Baseri	10,256	9,413	843	34	1	84	...	22	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	10	...						
5. Bari	10,401	9,246	1,155	47	...	1	1	154	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	77	5						
6. Sirmathra and Rihoni Jagir...	4,436	3,554	882	10	...	...	...	46	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	130	12						
Total	55,348	49,001	6,347	239	9	87	4	518	63	...	...	12	...	...	...	10	...	126	2	6	...	498	29						

Subsidiary Occupations of Rent Receivers.

Priests, Ministers etc. —149		Boot and Shoe maker —70		Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers —48		Blacksmith —42		Carpenters, Sawyers Turners, Joiner etc. —37		Beggars (not religious) Prostitutes recoverers of Stolen goods etc. —170		Cotton ginning cleaning and pressing —21		Cotton Spinning, Sizing and weaving —22		Clerks of all kinds, Cashiers Accountants etc., (Excluding Govt. or Native State employes —166.		Professors, School Masters and teachers of all kinds —157		Medical practitioners of all kinds, including compounders, Vaccinators Midwives etc. —155 & 156		Others.		Total number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	5	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	24	...	414	403	11		
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	302	281	21		
6	6	1	469	451	18		
...	7	...	296	290	6		
1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	30	...	235	230	5		
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	57	57	...		
16	12	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	98	1	1,773	1,712	61		

Subsidiary Occupations of Rent Payers.

Priests, Ministers, etc. --149				Boot and Shoe makers.--70				Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers---48				Blacksmith [42]				Carpenters, Sawyers Turners, Joiners etc. --37				Beggars [not religious] Prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods etc. --170				Cotton Ginning cleaning and Pressing---21				Cotton Spinning, Sizing and Weaving---22				Village Watchmen ---144				Cattle, sheep goat pig, bruders etc. [9-10] and sellers of milk, ghi etc.---118				Barber ---73				Others.				Total number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupation.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M

TABLE XVB.
*COMPILATION REGISTER SUBSIDIARY
OCCUPATION OF FIELD LABOURERS
AND FORM SERVANTS.*

Table XV B.—Compilation Register—Subsidiary

Tehsils.	Total number of field labourers and form Servants (actual workers).			Rent receivers --1		Rent payers --2		Helpers in cultivation --2a		General labourers --168		Herdsman, Shepherds, goat herds, swineherds --12		Oil pressers --54		Leather dyere --33		Shop-keepers of all kinds 106--117, 119--136, 138--139		Itinerant Traders Pedlars --157	
	P.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Gird	2,344	1,271	1,073	...	...	12	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	2	5	...	...
Rajakhera	957	704	253	...	2	31	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...
Kolari	2,346	1,340	1,006	...	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Baseri	2,727	1,530	1,197	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bari	2,177	1,134	993	...	...	18	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir ...	848	416	432	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	...	...	...
Total ...	11,399	6,445	4,954	1	2	80	6	210	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	68	45	5	1	...	...

Table XV B.—Compilation Register—

Tehsils.	Total number of helpers in cultivation (actual workers).			Rent receiver --1		Rent payers --2A		Field labourers and form Servants --4		Government employes (Except Army and Police) --145		Native State officials and Menials (Except Army and Police 146) b-		Army Imperial-- 140--		Army /Native States including Imperial Service Troops / 141, 141 -A.		Money-lenders, Bank Managers etc. 106--		Grain and Pulse dealer --122	
	P.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.
Gird... ..	7,062	1,938	5,124	...	...	...	...	8	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajakhera	2,840	1,695	1,145	...	...	...	...	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Kolari	6,044	2,849	3,195	...	...	...	...	12	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baseri	5,485	1,269	4,216	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari... ..	9,762	3,715	6,047	...	...	...	...	74	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sirmathra and Rijhoni Jagir	2,011	433	1,578	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	33,204	11,899	21,305	...	6	...	108	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...

Occupation of Field Labourers and form Servants.

Dyeing, bleaching printing etc. of cloth—30 a				Washermen—72 a				Boot and shoe makers —70				Potters and Earthen pipe and bowl makers—48				Black-smiths—42				Carpenters, Sawyers Turners Joiners etc.—37				Wood-cutters, charcoal burners etc—8				Cotton, ginning cleaning and Pressing—21				Cotton spinning Sizing and Weaving—22				Village Watchmen—144				Cattle, sheep, goat, pig bruders and keeper—9 & 10 Sellers of milk butter, ghi etc.—118				Barbers—73				Others.		Total number of actual workers who return- ed Subsidiary occupation.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.																	
..	1	4	2	49	33	16																
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	52	47	5			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	24	21	3			
..	3	..	6	5	1																	
..	1	1	97	59	38																	
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	35	27	8			
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	263	192	71			

Subsidiary Occupations of helpers in Cultivation.

Other traders of all kind—107, 121, 123—139		Priest, Ministers etc.—149		Boot and Shoe Makers—70		Potter and Earthen pipe and bowl makers—48		Black-smiths—42		Carpenters, Sawyers Turners, Joiners etc.—37		Beggars (not religious) Prost- itutes, recoverers of stolen goods etc.—170		Cotton ginning, cleaning and Pressing—21		Cotton, Spinning Sizing and Weaving—22		Village Watchmen—144		Cattle, Sheep, goat pig bruders, etc. (9 & 10) and sellers of milk, ghi etc.—118		Barbers—73		Others.		Total number of actual workers who return- ed Subsidiary occupation.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.
9	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	79	65	239	101	138
3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	3	49	33	16
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	5	...	31	16	99	61	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	13
30	62	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	1	...	...	...	17	8	305	130	175
1	20	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	61	16	45
44	105	7	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	10	13	...	2	...	7	...	145	105	769	344	425

TABLE XVI.
*COMPILATION REGISTER FOR EUROPEANS
AND EURASIANS ONLY.*

Table XVI—Compilation Register.

(The numbers in brackets under the heading to Columnus

State
District Dholpur.

Race or Nationately Eurasians

Religion-Christian.

Religion.	TOTAL NUMBER OF.						NUMBERS OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE PRINCIPAL							
	Workers.			Dependents.			Income from rent of land (1)		Cultivators of all kinds (2) (2a) (6)		Agents and Managers of landed estates planters forest officers, and their clerks, rent collectors, etc. (3) (5) (7)		Field labourers. wood cutters etc. (4) (8)	
	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2			3			4		5		6		7	
European ...	7	4	3	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eurasian ...	3	2	1	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	6	4	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVI—Compilation Register

(The numbers in brackets under the headings to Columnus

State
District Dholpur

Race or Nationately Eurasians

Religion-Christian.

Religion.	NUMBERS OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE PRINCIPAL											
	TRANSPORT.		Trade (106 to 139)		PUBLIC FORCE.				PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.			
	Labourers boatman carters, palki be- arers, etc. Post O. & Telegraph em- ployees below Clerks (94 to 105)				Commissioned and Gazetted Officers (140 to 143 a)		Others (140 to 144)		Gazetted Officers (145) (146)		Others (143) (146)	
	15		16		17		18		19		20	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Eurasian
Total	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.
*TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN
POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.*

Table XVII Territorial Distribution of the

			ALL DENOMINATIONS.								ANGLICAN COMMUNION.									
			TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.						TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.					
						European and allied race		Eurasian.		Native.					European and allied race		Eurasian.		Native.	
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Gird—																				
Rural ...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nibrol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur Town	...	...	37	23	14	8	5	5	5	10	4	12	10	2	5	1	...	...	5	1
Total	...	...	39	24	15	8	5	5	5	11	5	14	11	3	5	1	...	...	6	2
Rajakhera Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajakhera Town	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kolari Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Town	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirmathra & Rijhoni Jagirs	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	41	26	15	8	5	5	5	13	5	15	12	3	5	1	...	...	7	2

Christian Popution by Sect and Race.

BAPTIST.									METHODIST.									ROMAN CATHOLIC.									REMARKS.
TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.						TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.						TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.						
			European and allied race		Eurasian.		Native.					European and allied race		Eurasian.		Native.					European and allied race		Eurasian.		Native.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
...
...
11	4	7	1	3	...	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	11	8	3	1	1	5	2	2	...	
II	4	7	I	3	...	I	3	3	3	I	2	I	...	...	2	...	...	II	8	3	I	I	5	2	2	...	
...
...
...
...
...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
12	5	7	I	3	...	I	4	3	3	I	2	I	...	...	2	...	...	II	8	3	I	I	5	2	2	...	

TABLE XVIII.
CHRISTIAN BY RACE AND AGE.

Table XVIII Christian

TEHSILS.	Total.			EUROPEAN AND													
	Total.	Males.	Females.	British Subjects.													
				All ages.			0-12		12-15		15-30		30-50		50 & over.		
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Gird.																	
Rural
Figures for G. I. P. Ry.	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nibrol
Dholpur Town	...	18	10	8	8	4	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
<i>Total</i>	...	23	13	10	8	4	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Rajakhera
„ Rural
„ Town
<i>Total</i>
Kolari Rural
<i>Total</i>
Baseri Rural
<i>Total</i>
Bari Rural
„ Town
<i>Total</i>
Grand Total	...	23	13	10	8	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...

TABLE XVIII.
CHRISTIAN BY RACE AND AGE.

Table XVIII Christian

TEHSILS.	Total.			EUROPEAN AND													
	Total.	Males.	Females.	British Subjects.													
				All ages.			0-12		12-15		15-30		30-50		50 & over.		
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Gird.																	
Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Figures for G. I. P. Ry.	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nibrol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur Town	18	10	8	8	4	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
<i>Total</i>	23	13	10	8	4	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
Rajakhera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolari Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baseri Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bari Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	23	13	10	8	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...

by Race and Age.

[illegible]

*ABSTRACT OF THE CATTLE ENUMERATION
FOR 1910 OF THE DHOLPUR STATE.*

Abstract of the cattle enumeration

DETAIL OF CATTLE

Serial No.	Tehsil.	For cultivation purposes.			Milch cattle.				
		Ox.	Buffalo.	Total.	Cow.	Buffalo.	Sheep.	Goat.	Total.
1	Gird ...	12,518	3,301	15,819	16,594	12,261	3,982	10,238	43,075
2	Rajakhera ...	9,557	2,526	12,083	9,525	7,101	1,727	7,795	26,148
3	Kolari ...	11,093	2,690	13,783	7,800	8,078	2,484	3,886	22,248
4	Baseri ...	11,067	3,343	14,410	10,527	9,486	1,223	8,280	29,516
5	Bari ...	11,511	3,259	14,770	12,651	10,992	2,320	7,333	33,296
6	Sirmathra and Rihoni Jagirs ...	4,216	1,302	5,518	5,833	5,407	474	10,053	21,767
Total ...		59,962	16,421	76,383	62,930	53,325	12,210	47,585	1,76,000

for 1910 of the Dholpur State.

ENUMERATION.

For transport purposes.						Other kind.			Total.	Remarks.
Elephant.	Camel.	Mule.	Ass.	Horse.	Total.	Ram.	Swine.	Total.		
4	70	88	1,085	1,215	2,462	170	556	726	62,082	
...	100	6	537	708	1,351	81	492	573	40,155	
...	56	5	667	1,057	1,785	129	438	567	38,383	
...	36	...	688	832	1,556	11	451	462	45,944	
...	78	...	766	818	1,662	304	324	628	50,356	
1	11	...	188	209	409	9	133	142	27,836	
5	351	99	3,931	4,839	9,225	704	2,394	3,098	2,64,756	

DINDYAL, B. A.,

Dy. Census Superintendent, Dholpur.

